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WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REDUCTION OF $3,272,733 IN FEBRUARY—CONTRACTION IN BANK CIRCULATION IN EIGHT MONTHS ABOUT SIXTEEN MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The February debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt for the month of $3,272,733, and for the eight months ending yesterday of $13,728,420. For the same eight months of last year the reduction was $5,772,252, or less than one-half of the amount of reduction during the eight months ending yesterday. The reduction for the eight months just closed was within seven hundred thousand dollars of the aggregate reduction for the last fiscal year. The statement that this amount of reduction has been made does not mean, of course, that the public indebtedness equal to that sum has been actually paid off and redeemed. It means that the Treasury has accumulated money enough to pay off that amount in the last eight months; in other words, the balace sheet shows that the Government is nearly fourteen millions of dollars better off than eight months ago. The coin balance now in the Treasury, after deducting $32,915,000 outstanding coin certificates, is $37,120,773; deducting from that the $14,000,000 in silver coin and bullion reported by the Secretary on last Thursday leaves $23,000,000 as the balance in gold coin. The coin balance now is about the same as last month, but if the excess in the reduction of the debt over January be added to this balance our financial condition is shown to be better by over one and one-half million dollars, than on Feb. 1. The currency balance is now over nine and one-half million dollars, a falling off from last month of nearly two and one-half millions. During the month there was a decrease of legal tenders to the amount of $329,748, and in fractional currency, $744,250. In the same time there were deposited by national banks to secure circulation bonds valued at $1,090,200, while the bonds withdrawn for circulation surrendered were $5,754,512, showing a contraction in national bank currency for the month of nearly four million dollars. The contraction in national bank circulation for the past eight months has been $17,624,115. In the same period the increase in greenbacks and fractional currency has been over one quarter million dollars, leaving the net contraction in the circulating medium for the eight months about $16,000,000. The Customs receipts for February were $12,937,835, and the internal revenue receipts, $8,253,238. Compared with January the customs receipts increased $1,859,961, while the internal revenue receipts fell off nearly six hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate receipts from these two sources for February show an increase over January of $1,280,000. The expenditures for the month, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $12,219,421.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

DEBATE ON THE ADMISSION OF MR. PINCHBACK IN THE SENATE—WHAT BOTH SIDES CLAIM WILL BE THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate totened patiently to a dry speech from Senday had a larger audience than on any previous day of the session. The expectant people listor Alcorn upon the Pinchback case, which lasted until an executive session cleared the galleries. This long drawn out case was called up early this morning by Senator Morton, rather unexpectedly, and the Democrats, who had six of their number absent, made a strong effort to prevent consideration. But they were beaten by a vote of 28 to 24, Senator Paddock voting with them. Senator Edmunds rose to speak after Mr. Alcorn concluded, but gave way for the executive session. He has the floor in the morning for the purpose of replying to Mr. Alcorn. There was nothing new in the argument of the Mississippi Senator, and a good part of his speech was devoted to the troubles in his own State and the vindication of his appointments while Governor. The Democrats plied Mr. Alcorn with questions, Mr. Norwood being the most persistent; but Mr. Alcorn was a match for his opponents. The advocates of the Pinchback resolution feel fairly confident that they will be able to seat him, and they say that the case will be pushed to a settlement now without waiting for any of the absent members. The Democrats claim that they have a sure count defeating Mr. Pinchback by a vote of 38 to 34. In this count of the Democrats Senators Edmunds, Morrill of Maine and Morrill of Vermont, Wadleigh, Paddock, Christiancy, Booth, Dawes and Robertson are placed against the claimant. The first vote to be taken which will test the strength of the parties will be upon the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to put the resolution in the negative form, and if this amendment is defeated, the next move of the Democrats will be to recommit the case to the committee. They claim that there are several Republicans who will vote to recommit who would now vote for Pinchback if the question were pressed.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

DEATH OF THE SCHEME IN THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF ITS FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Texas Pacific Subsidy bill is dead for this session by the consent and action of its friends. Last night there was a conference of the friends of the subsidy in the room of Mr. Lamar, and the prospects of securing action on the bill were discussed. It was agreed that the bill could not be carried through the House, if reported from committee. It was the unanimous sentiment that ineffectual attempts at action would only hurt the Democratic Party. What should be done with the bill in committee, was the next question. There was reason to fear that the enemies of the bill might call it up in committee and force a vote. It was therefore agreed that a resolution should be offered in committee to lay this and similar bills on the table, not to be taken up except by a vote of the majority of the committee. The resolution was accordingly offered to-day, and the committee adopted it with only four negative votes. These were Luttrell, Garfield, Kasson, and Blair. They desired definite action on the bill, that it might be defeated, or that the friends of it might be forced to assume the responsibility. There is no purpose to take the bill up again this session, as the resolution was the expression of the friends of the subsidy. They claim that all who voted for it are friendly to the subsidy. This is doubtless a mistake, for all the action of the committee has indicated that a favorable report would not have more than one majority. The intention now is to revive the scheme after the Presidential election, when it is supposed political influences, which are now powerful, will have temporarily abated. But the bill is dead for this session, and that is something gained.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

PAINFULLY DAMAGING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES—ITS TRUTH NOT DENIED NOR ADMITTED BY GEN. BELKNAP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—There is a report of a painful disclosure before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, which is verified in its main features. A man by the name of Marsh, from New-York, testified that he had paid $10,000 to Mrs. Belknap, wife of Secretary Belknap, for the privileges o a post trader for the Army, and has paid her $6,000 a year since the first payment. Secretary Belknap was before the committee to-day, and the testimony was communicated to him. He did not deny the testimony, nor did he admit its truth. The result of the exposure must be followed by the immediate resignation of the Secretary, and more serious consequences would seem unavoidable.

SILVER FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

ACTION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—NO APPROPRIATION FOR PRINTING FRACTIONAL NOTES TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend no appropriation for printing fractional currency, and when the Deficiency bill for the Bureau of Printing is reported, which will probably be to-morrow, the House will determine whether the silver coins shall be issued. There is little doubt of the result. The refusal to print more fractional notes would be in the nature of a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he would so construe it. It does not appear that he has any doubt of the feasibility of the issue, but on this point he has refrained from making any decided expression. But few days more can pass without action.

THE CURRENCY AND THE BANKS.

ACTUAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION—AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN STATE BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS, AND TRUST COMPANIES—PROPORTION OF CASH TO DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following statement, exhibiting the amount of paper currency issued and outstanding on Jan. 1, 1876, the amount held in the Treasury on Jan. 25, 1876, the amount held by the national banks on Dec. 17, 1875, the date of the last report, and by the State savings banks and trust companies, as nearly as can be ascertained from official sources, was prepared to-day by the Controller of the Currency. The statement shows the amount of paper currency now in the hands of the people to be $532,061,165.

Paper money issued and outstanding Jan. 12, 1876:

Fractional currency		$44,147,072
Old demand notes		69,642
Legal-tender notes		371,827,220
National bank notes		346,479,756
Total		$762,523,690
Less cash in the Treasury Jan. 25, 1876	$60,233,826	
Cash in national banks, Dec. 17, 1875	121,797,290	
Cash in other banks	48,431,409	
Total amount to be deducted for cash in the Treasury and in banks		$230,462,525
Leaving the amount of paper money in circulation		$532,061,165

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

OPENING OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—THE FALSE CHARGES AGAINST ORDWAY DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, March 1.—The campaign in this State has opened with great vigor on the Republican side, and meetings are already being held in the various towns. Next week they will be of nightly occurrence in all the principal places, and among the distinguished speakers secured to address them are Gen. Garfield and Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Gen. Frye, of Maine; Gen. King, of Maryland, and Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan. The last two are already in the State and doing good service.

An effective reply was published this afternoon by George L. Ordway to the charge made on him through Hon. George M. Adams, Clerk of the present House of Representatives, that while his father, Col. N. G. Ordway, was Sergeant at Arms of the House, he had received pay for pretended services to the House while pursuing his studies at Rochester University. Young Ordway proves that the services for which he received pay were rendered during vacation, and that he gave an equivalent for every dollar he ever received. His letter has been issued by the Republican State Committee as a campaign document, for the reason that the charge, which was known to be false by all, was published only to injure the Republican Party in this State.

NEW-JERSEY.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican electors and all other voters of New-Jersey, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues and desire to establish harmony and good feeling throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the Constitutional rights of every citizen; who are in favor of the unsparing prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, of an economical administration of all departments of the Government, and of such reforms as experience may from time to time suggest; who condemn all attempts to impair the public credit, or tarnish the national honor; who believe that the finance and business of the country should be speedily adjusted to a specie basis; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; and who believe that for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue in the hands of those who uphold the principles here enumerated—are invited to meet at such times and places as the several County Executive Committees may hereafter designate, to select delegates to a State convention, to be held at Taylor Hall, in Trenton, on Wednesday, March 17, a 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing four Senatorial and fourteen district delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 14th day of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented for consideration.

The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last general election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to one delegate. Joseph Coult, Chairman; C. A. Butts, William McKinlay, G. A. Hobart, Samuel Hopkins, Levi D. Jarrard, F. A. Potts, Phineas Jones, Amadee Spadone; John Y. Foster, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

PROVIDENCE, March 1.—The Democratic State Convention is called for the 16th inst.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—F. B. Curtis, who has been managing a large retail clothing house here two or three years past, for a Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturing firm, was arrested Monday for alleged embezzlement of $19,000, and admitted to bail in $5,000. The particulars of the case have not transpired, but it is said that Curtis will probably be able to explain the discrepancies in his accounts.

THE ALBANY LOBBY.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

HOW LEGISLATION IS SECURED AND DEFEATED—STARTLING EXPOSURES—THE TESTIMONY OF A LOBBYIST—HIS PLAN OF OPERATIONS—WHAT THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

It has been frequently asserted and very generally believed that for years past there has existed in Albany a body or clique of men known as "the lobby," who, by corrupt means sought to secure or defeat certain legislation. That such statements were true in the main there can be no doubt, but it is equally certain that the public impression regarding the matter has been, in many respects, a mistaken one. During the days of Tweed it was a very common thing for members of the Assembly, and even for Senators, to sell their votes; since then, however, such occurrences have been exceedingly rare, and it is safe to assert that during the present session not one bill has been passed by corruptly influencing members. Such being the case, it may seem strange to those persons not familiar with the ways of the capital that a "lobby" not only exists but flourishes here. The explanation of this apparent mystery is very simple. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where money is used to pass a bill the lobbyist pockets the bribe paid by the corporation or individual interested, and by political influence or a system of log-rolling well understood here, induces a number of members to vote in favor of a measure the passage of which he is paid to secure. There can be no doubt that is the way nearly every member of the Legislature is "sold out," as the saying goes here, many times in each session. The general plan of operations in such cases may be briefly explained as follows: A lobbyist at the opening of the session forms the acquaintance of a number of members whom he thinks, in Albany slang, are most easily "worked." They are usually good, easy men, who intended to do right, but who can always be imposed upon by the smooth-spoken and plausible gentlemen who compose the lobby. Having ascertained the general views of such members and become so familiar with them as to lead to the impression that he is their intimate associate, the lobbyist, when occasion offers, goes to a railroad or eothr corporation desiring the passage or defeat of a bill, and deliberately sells for a certain price the votes of such members, the money not to be paid, however, until their votes have been cast. With the firm conviction that they are doing their duty, and without knowing anything of the arrangement which has been made, the members vote precisely as the lobbyist predicted and desired that they should. He, of course, receives the bribe, and the corporation paying it is led to believe that he actually controls the votes of a number of men who are in reality above reproach.

Many efforts have from time to time been made to break up this disgraceful system, but because of the power and influence of the lobby they have always been unsuccessful. At last, however, the "Black Horse Cavalry, or "Bone Brigade," as they are called here, have met their match in the person of Mr. Robert H. Strahan, of New-York, a young Republican, who, a ded and supported by an excellent Judiciary Committee and a Republican House, has refused to be influenced or intimidated by their promises or their threats, and who has succeeded in exposing one of their best-laid and most carefully-considered plots.

A SPECIMEN SCHEME.

The scheme or plan of action to which reference is made is an exceedingly interesting one, and well illustrates the workings of the lobby. It is briefly as follows:

On Friday, Jan. 21 last, when the Assembly bill entitled "An act to prevent injury to animals in the City of New-York," and which prohibited the throwing of salt on railroad tracks, was on its third reading, a motion was made that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole which if successful would of course tend to delay its final passage. During the discussion which followed, Mr. Strahan charged that the object of the motion was to obtain delay in the passage of the bill until Monday evening or Tuesday morning, and for improper purposes. Notwithstanding this, however, the motion to recommit was carried. On the following Tuesday, when the House was in Committee of the Whole on the bill in question, Mr. Strahan, rising to a question of privilege, made the following startling allegations:

"I claim to be able to prove, when this subject shall be investigated, if it shall be investigated, that a certain 'lobbyist,' who hangs about this place from Winter to Winter, stood out in the hall of the Capitol and stated that if he could get time until Monday he would effect an arrangement with the railroad companies in New-York, by means of which he would obtain money to defeat this bill." Mr. Strahan also alleged as follows: "I know, Sir, that behind the motion to recommit stood other motions which were to be made for the purpose of occupying the time of the house until the hour for adjournment, and I know that by my amendment to the resolution that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening that I presented a motion which was to be made to adjourn immediately upon the calling up of the order of third reading of bills."

In consequence of these declarations the House adopted a resolution authorizing and directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the alleged programme or plan for obstructing or defeating legislation in the interest of the lobby. Pursuant to these instructions the committee entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed, and will present their report to-morrow morning. It is a very carefully prepared and interesting document, and if the recommendations contained in it are carried out it cannot fail to have the effect ot breaking up the Albany Lobby. It sets forth in substance that the committee first called as a witness one John E. McDermott, who testified that on the 21st of January he was in the hall of the Capitol building, outside the Assembly Chamber, and that he heard Charles Edwards, (a well-known lobbyist called "Barber's man Edwards,") says that when the order of third reading of bills was reached, a motion would be made to adjourn to give him (Edwards) an opportunity to go to New-York to see the people interested in the Cruelty to Animals bill and ascertain what they would do to have it defeated. The witness stated further that one Charles A. Briggs was present when the above conversation took place. The report continues: Your committee called the said Charles A. Briggs as a witness, but his memory proved very defective; very little of a positive nature was obtained from him, and it was apparent that his effort was not to tell all he knew. The committee next called Charles Edwards, whose testimony requires no comment. The material portions of it are as follows:

Q.—What business are you engaged in, Mr. Edwards? A.—I was formerly in mercantile business; now I am more in stock speculation than anything else. After some further questions of this character, which went to show that the witness had no settled occupation, and was in the habit of loitering about the Capitol, Mr. Strahan said:

"We might as well get down to the issue at once, Mr. Edwards. You are the person to whom I alluded when I charged that a lobbyist had said that if the bill could be put over he could make arrangements with the railroad companies, by means of which they would put up money to defeat the bill." To this, according to the report, Edwards replied: "Well, I did not say so. I may have said that if the bill could be put over I had no doubt that the railroad companies would use money to defeat it, if necessary." After this answer came the following:

Q.—Have you ever been employed by railroad companies to attend to or look after the progress of bills in the Legislature? A.—Not in this Legislature.

Q.—Have you been employed or engaged by any railroad company or other corporation to attend to bills before this or the last Legislature? A.—Not before this Legislature; that is the only answer I can give. Further on the witness answered, "I may have spoken to some members of this Legislature in regard to the bill in question, but I don't remember their names."

Q.—What did you say to them? A.—I said that I thought it was an unjust law; I may have said that I thought the companies would spend money to defeat the bill.

Q.—In what way do you mean they would spend money to defeat the bill? A.—By buying votes.

The report continues: Your committee next examined Elbridge T. Gerry, who testified that he was Vice President and counsel to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and that he was in Albany on the 21st of January last for the purpose of advocating in that capacity the passage of the bill in question. "On that day," said the witness, "and while the business of the House was going on, I was in the rear of the Assembly Chamber in the main hall, when one of the doorkeepers or some other person standing near the door passed over to me a paper, at the same time calling my name and saying, 'This is from a person outside;' I took the paper, which consisted of a printed blank, such as is used by telegraph companies; on the back of the blank, in a strange handwriting, was written the words, 'When they come to third reading there will be a motion to adjourn to Monday night; this motion is to be made by the "Black Horse;" be on your guard.' There was no signature to the paper. After reading it I hurried to the gate of the railing which separates the ladies' gallery from the floor of the House, and either handed or sent the paper to Mr. Strahan. He said he would attend to it, or words to that effect, and then went to his seat." The next witness called was Robert H. Strahan, who testified to what transpired in the House after he received the paper. The circumstances referred to are related above.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In submitting this and similar testimony the committee presents the following conclusions and recommendations:

First—That the charges made by Mr. Strahan are fully sustained and justified by the evidence, and,

Second—That there existed on the part of persons not connected with the Legislature a design and plan to procure delay in the passage of Assembly bill No. 6, entitled "An act to prevent injury to animals in the City of New-York," in order that an attempt might be made to employ improper means to defeat its passage. While it is true that no evidence has been adduced before your committee to prove actual bribery, or attempt to bribe any member of this House in this particular instance, enough has been taken to show that corrupt influences are sometimes resorted to to secure or defeat legislation. What is known as the "lobby" is notoriously an existing evil, and has long disgraced the State and the Legislature. What specific remedy should be applied to this evil is not a question easy to be answered. Professional lobbyists are known, or may easily be known, and members who consort with them should understand that they do so at the peril of their reputations.

The man who will act as a professional lobbyist is not above betraying what he assumes as a trust. He must get his money: he must be employed to "represent" the party interested in any particular matter of legislation. To secure this the lobbyist does not hestitate to state that a certain member or members of the Legislature can be approached and corrupted by him. From the nature of the case, the party so informed has no other ground for his belief or his conduct than the assertion of the lobbyist. The bargain is closed, the member's vote is sold, and the lobbyist appropriates the price or consideration, while in fact the member acts upon the merits of the case presented, and remains ignorant and innocent of the nefarious transaction. If the impression prevails that there are members of legislative bodies who may be influenced in their official action, it rests in a very great degree upon no sounder foundation than such representations of professional lobbyists. The lobbyist could not thrive or exist if persons, corporations, or others interested in particular matters of legislation would not yield to his demands or listen to his recommendation. The lobcyist is encouraged and sustained by the readiness of parties seeking or opposing legislation, to pay money or other valuable consideration for his pretended services. Let these persons, and especially our wealthy corporations, practice the virtue of refusing to buy legislation, and the professional lobbyist will no longer disgrace our Capitol, nor will the Legislature then prove an attractive field for any who may seek election to the office of legislator from other considerations than a desire to discharge high and honorable duties in an honorable manner. If persons interested in matters of legislation would refuse the demands of those who approach them improperly, and would take measures to expose their efforts at corruption, either by reporting the names of the parties so approaching them to the presiding officer of either branch of the Legislature, or by otherwise making public the fact of the approach, many an attempt at corruption would be checked; but so long as the public, or and portion of it, is willing to pay money for legislation, so long will they find persons who are willing to take their money for the use indicated and act as the lobbyist or middle men, and so long is the legislative office liable to be sought by parsons who are not above accepting bribes.

It was the original intention of the committee to add a recommendation naming the professional lobbyists who frequent the Capitol and advising members to avoid them. After maturer deliberation, however, they decided that the terms of the resolution under which they made the investigation did not call for such action on their part. Among the names which they proposed to mention, however, were A. D. Barber, "Abe" Von Vecten, George O. Jones, "Ed." Phelps, and Charley Edwards.

THE COAL MINES.

RATE OF WAGES AGREED UPON BY THE OPERATORS—FURTHER SUSPENSION OF WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The coal operators comprising the Schuylkill Coal Exchange met here to-day. The new constitution was signed by a larger number of operators than were in the Exchange last year. It was agreed that the rate of wages for miners should be the same as last year, with the sliding scale of $2 50 at Port Carbon. A committee was appointed to wait upon President Gowen, of the Reading Railrood, and ascertain the rate of tolls which would be charged on the road this season to competitive ports. From what could be learned, it is not probable that the suspension in the coal regions will end on the 11th of March as heretofore agreed upon, but will last for a couple of months yet. The operators are somewhat despondent, as they all have large stocks on hand. As a body, the Exchange agreed to abide by the recommendations of the combination, which were made public last week.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE LAST BREAK CAUSED BY BLOWS OF A HATCHET THROUGH MALICE OR WANTON RECKLESSNESS—SPLICE EFFECTED—THE OVERTURES TO PURCHASE THE CABLE REJECTED.

LONDON, March 1.—To-day the steamer Faraday completed the repair of the Torbay (New-Hampshire) section of the Direct Cable, which was broken on the 23d of January last. The following is a copy of a telegram received by the company from its representative on board the Faraday:

"The end of the eastern piece was picked up at 12:46 this morning in latitude 42° 45', at a depth of nearly one hundred fathoms. The damage was caused by cutting with an ax or hatchet, and there are marks of three or four blows. The cable had apparently been raised up on an anchor, and subsequently severed. There was no natural chafing; the wires are abraded on the under side of the bend, and eight of them cut through evenly, and two broken after being weakened by hacking. The condition of the cable is excellent. The compound is off for twelve inches from each end. Malice or wanton recklessness is unquestionable, for when the cable was raised it might easily have been slipped without damaging it."

The officers of the Direct Cable Company state that arrangements have now been made to keep the Faraday on the coast of Nova Scotia as a police and repairing ship until another vessel can be sent to replace her.

In the 11th of January last Messrs. Learoyd & Co., solicitors, ot Finsbury place, issued a circular in the interest of certain parties, not specified, calling for a meeting of the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company, for the purpose of promoting the sale of the Direct Cable to or an amalgamation with the Anglo-American Company. For some reason that meeting was not held. Messrs. Learoyd & Co. issued a second circular, dated Feb. 22, as follows:

To the shareholders of the Direct United States Cable Company, London:

SIR: Referring to our circular of the 11th of January last, we have to state that a communication has been made to the Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company on the subject, who, in reply thereto, state that they are willing to consider carefully any proposal laid before them by authorized representatives of the shareholders. We are now instructed to call a meeting of the shareholders of the company favorable to a sale of the company's property on the terms proposed, such meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 1st of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, in order to appoint a committee for the purpose of conducting the negotiations to a successful issue. Should you be unable to attend, we shall be obliged by your signing and returning to us the accompanying form of approval. We are your obedient servants,

LEAROYD & CO.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1876.

To-day about fifty or sixty shareholders, representing a respectable minority of the stock of the Direct Company, went to attend the meeting in Cannon street, but only about a dozen were admitted. I am informed that the reason of this exclusion was that each shareholder was required as a preliminary to admission to sign a form of approval of the movement for sale or amalgamation, and that between thirty and forty declined so to pledge themselves without having the scheme explained to them, or knowing the terms of the proposed sale or amalgamation. The latter were excluded from the meeting. A number of them then went to the offices of the Direct Cable Company in Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate street Within, and organized a meeting, whereat the subject of the Learoyd circular was discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

"The undersigned, stockholders in the Direct United States Cable Company, (limited,) assembled in meeting, desire to record for the information of their fellow-shareholders that they attended at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, to-day, with a view of being present at the meeting called by Messrs. Learoyd & Co., but upon declining to pledge themselves beforehand without explanation of the scheme proposed, or assurance of its likelihood of being carried out, they were refused admission to the meeting, and they recommend their fellow-shareholders to await the report of their Directors of the general meeting to take place this month."

A shareholder who attended the meeting at Cannon street states that only about twelve were present, and that the meeting was adjourned sine die, without any resolution having been passed. The results of these meetings seem to render a sale or amalgamation of the Direct Cable more improbable than ever. In fact, the managers of the Direct Company give th strongest assurances that their memorandum of agreement as an organized body will not permit them to sell or amalgamate, and they declare their determination to carry on their business as an independent company, in accordance with the pledges they have given to Governments, companies, and individuals with whom they have relations.

GERMANY.

THE COUNT VON ARNIM CASE—SAFE CONDUCT TO VISIT BERLIN REFUSED HIM—THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special states that the Emperor William has refused Count Von Arnim's application for a safe conduct to visit his son, who is ill in Berlin. The Emperor has not yet answered the petition ot Count Von Arnim's family for the pardon of the Count. He was summoned to appear before the High Court of State on the 21st day of February, but he disregarded the summons, which was delivered to him by the German Consul at Florence. To-day's papers say that the Foreign Office has preferred an accusation embracing the charges of high treason and insulting the Emperor, Prince Bismarck, and the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, March 1.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* confirms the report that the bill authorizing the sale of the Prussian railways to the Empire will be introduced in the Landtag during the present session.

EGYPT.

APPARENT FAILURE OF THE GORDON EXPEDITION IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* to-day has a letter from Alexandria containing the following: It is stated on good authority that Col. Gordon, the African explorer, is returning to Cairo. Various reasons are assigned for this step, among which are the following: Harassing struggles with the rebellious tribes have thinned his forces; the Egyptian troops do not thrive at the equator; blacks are not always readily recruited, and also a want of harmony between Col. Gordon and the Egyptian administration for the permanent control of equatorial Egypt. It is probable that Egypt will temporarily abandon the development of her equatorial possessions.

ITALY.

PREVIOUS CHARACTER AND POSITION OF THE FORGER OF THE KING'S NAME.

LONDON, March 1.—The *Times* Rome special to-day contains further details of the great forgery. The Marchese Mantegazza was always hitherto regarded as a gentleman worthy of all confidence. He was a Director in the Modena and Mantna Railway. Some assert he has been employed by the King in financial operations, and taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by that confidence. In March of last year, the Marchese Mantegazza negotiated a loan of 6,000,000 francs for the municipality of Naples, and received the money under his own control from the Paris bankers who placed the loan.

THE POPE AND SWITZERLAND.

ROME, March 1.—M. Mermillod has had an audience with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli. It is positively asserted here that the Vatican is seeking for a means for settling the differences with Switzerland.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXTRADITION PAPERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Dearborn, the officer from Boston who has the papers necessary to extradite Winslow, the forger, arrived in London yesterday. He has already visited the American Embassy, and the papers will be officially placed in the possession of the Embassy in ample time for presentation to Sir Thomas Henry, the chief Magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court, when the prisoner is brought up on remand.

SPAIN.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS TO MADRID—BULL-FIGHTS—DON CARLOS—BISCAY AND NAVARRE.

LONDON, March 1.—A special telegram from Madrid to the *News* states that 30,000 men will be sent to Cuba immediately. There will be three days' bull-fights and other festivities on the entry of the Royal troops into Madrid. The Spanish Embassy at Paris positively denies that ex-Queen Isabella has any political motive in visiting Spain. She goes at the request of King Alfonso. It is stated that Isabella will go to Caravanchel, near Madrid, immediately after King Alfonso's return from the north.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paris says Don Carlos will arrive in that city on Thursday. He will proceed to Calais where a yacht is waiting to convey him to England.

PARIS, March 1.—Don Carlos left Pau yesterday evening for England. Conte Caserta has gone to Cannes.

An official Carlist document is published in Paris, stating that Don Carlos has not relinquished his claims to the throne of Spain. He was not vanquished, but entered France voluntarily. He gave up his arms neither to France nor the Alfonsists, but voluntarily laid them down after a heroic struggle, thus completely reserving the future which belongs to him.

MADRID, March 1.—Several Deputies intend offering a resolution in the Cortes that Biscay and Navarre cease to exist as separate provinces, and calling upon the Government to apportion the territory among the adjacent provinces.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, March 1.—A rumor is current that several Carlist leaders, including Carasa, have been assassinated at Labayen.

CADIZ, March 1.—The brig S. E. Kennedy, which recently arrived here derelict, is now discharging.

DON CARLOS AND HIS ENGLISH CREDITORS—INTERNING HIS FOLLOWERS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs:

It is stated that Don Carlos owes 5,000,000 in England. He has inherited 40,000,000 from the Duke of Modena. His friends state that he goes to England in order personally to come to terms with his creditors.

The French civil and military agents in the South, and the staff of the Southern Railway have been doubled to meet the pressure caused by the numbers of Carlists requiring internment. All is proceeding smoothly. The Carlists obey the orders of the local authorities with the greatest readiness.

The *Daily News* dispatch from Paris mentions a rumor that Don Carlos, after a short stay in England, will go to reside on the estates in Hungary left him by the Duke of Modena.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S SPEECH AT LYONS—REPORTED DEATH OF THE COMMUNIST BLANQUI.

PARIS, March 1.—M. Gambetta, in his speech at Lyons, promised that the Republican deputies would treat President MacMahon as above all party attacks.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* confirms the report of the death of M. Blanqui, and states that he died in Clairvaux Prison.

[Louis Auguste Blanqui was born in the Maritime Alps in 1805. He first became a farmer's assistant, and subsequently a tutor in a noble family in Toulouse. A restless agitator by nature, he came to Paris and engaged in the insurrection of May 12, 1839. For this he was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. In 1848, being set at liberty, he immediately returned to Paris and founded the Central Republican Society. After being engaged in several other insurrections, Blanqui appeared during the war with Germany as one of the leaders of the troubles of Dec. 10, 1870. During the reign of the Commune he was one of its chiefs. He was captured at the fall of Paris, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.]

THE FRESHETS.

MANY PERSONS DROWNED IN POSEN—RAILWAYS THREATENED.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Standard's* Berlin special dispatch reports that the inundations in the eastern provinces are increasing. Many persons have been drowned near Posen. The railway from Posen to Thorn is threatened with total destruction by the floods.

LONDON, March 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the *News* reports that fifty-five Hungarian villages near the border are entirely submerged, the water over some of them being nineteen feet deep.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARRIAGE OF PROF. TYNDALL—LORD LYTTON ON THE WAY TO INDIA—THE TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, March 1.—The marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claud Hamilton took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The rite was performed by Dean Stanley. Among those present were Thomas Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and Sir F. Pollock.

Lord Lytton, who has recently been appointed to succeed Lord Northbroke as Governor General of India, left the Charing Cross Station of the South-eastern Railway this afternoon, en route to Naples, where he will embark for India. He was accompanied by Lady Lytton.

Lady Augusta Stanley is dead.

Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co., of Kings Arms Yard, Moorgate street, announce that for the payment of the interest and drawn bonds due to-day on the Turkish loan of 1858, they have only received £46,385 of the £120,718 required.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—Mr. Samuel L. Mills' yacht Vesta arrived at this port to-day from New-London, Conn.

PORTUGAL.

THE ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED AT PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, March 1.—A *News* special from Lisbon says the extensive collection of objects for the Philadelphia Exhibition is nearly ready for embarkation by the steam transport India.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE INSURGENTS REPORTED TO BE WEAKENING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.—Mukhtar Pacha telegraphs to the Porte that the Herzegovinians show signs of discouragement, and many of them have submitted. Refugees are beginning to return to their homes.

A telegram from Ragusa to the *Times* reports that the insurgent forces have moved to Baniani, in Upper Herzegovina. The Servian Envoy is still at Cettinje. The probabilities of action are increasing.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—*For New-York and New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, north-east, shifting to north-west, winds, cloud and snow, followed by clearing weather.*

THE JOHNSTOWN ARSON CASE.

JOHNSTOWN, March 1.—The examination of Fred. Smith before Justice Pike, on a charge of arson, was continued to-day. The prosecution closed their case at 1 o'clock P. M., and the counsel for the defense then offered in evidence the minutes of the Clerk of the Court containing the verdict of the jury in the murder case, which was excluded on objection by the counsel for the people, to which ruling the defense excepted. The prisoner declined to make any statement and waived his right to a personal examination. He was then remanded to the custody of the Sheriff to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LABOR AND WAGES.

CONDITION OF TRADES IN NEW-YORK

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS IN THE VARIOUS MECHANICAL TRADES—THE LOST POWER OF THE TRADES UNION SOCIETIES—A FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED—AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED IN EACH TRADE.

The appended reports on the condition of the labor market in this City, both for skilled and unskilled labor, show that the mechanical industries have not yet recovered from the depression caused by the financial panic of 1873. The number of hands employed seems to be gradually decreasing, and the wages show a corresponding reduction. The trades unions now number only about one-third of their total strength three years ago. This is specially to be seen in the building trades, the societies in 1873 numbering over ten thousand, while at the present time the number on their rolls in good standing is not much above three thousand.

In 1873 the various unions had 48,180 members, while at the present time they contain less than 18,000, of which 3,790 are out of employment. A careful estimate of the workmen outside of trade organizations shows the probable number to be 58,350, of which 21,420 are idle. The plumbers, gas-fitters, painters, and those engaged in the building trades appear to have suffered most. In some of the departments of the iron trade the manufacturers have succeeded in maintaining full forces and full prices. Of those who have suffered the stove-makers have perhaps fared the worst. Work is also very dull among the shipwrights, the coopers, the tailors, and the hatters. Although the condition of the boot and shoemakers is not as good as it was one year ago, the prospects of this class are regarded as rather brighter than those of many others. It is impossible to arrive at a fair estimate of the number of persons belonging to other classes of the community who are without work.

THE TRADES UNIONS.

The condition of the trades unions has been materially altered during the past year. All of them have fallen off in strength, and several organizations which were powerful bodies before the panic of 1873 have dropped out of existence. Among this number is the Empire Lodge of American Carpenters, which, in 1873, had a roll of from 2,000 to 5,000 members. From various causes the lodge lost its standing, and the few members remaining combined with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. A list of the principal trades unions is appended, in which the present strength and rate of wages is given, together with the prices paid before the panic of 1873, with a view of showing the great decrease of wages caused by the depression of business.

Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.—The society numbers 300 members, which comprises the remains of the Empire Lodge of American Carpenters, now out of existence. About one hundred and fifty of its members are out of work. The number of non-society men in this City, which comprises also many union men who have neglected to pay their dues, is variously estimated at from seven thousand to eight thousand, of which fully one-half are out of employment. The rate of wages, which before the panic was $3 50 per day, has been reduced from time to time until it has reached a basis of $2 50 per day's work of eight hours. There are, however, hundreds of good carpenters who would gladly work for $1 50 per day.

Bricklayers.—This organization has fallen off from 2,500 to 500 members, about 300 of whom are out of work. The number of non-society men is estimated at 3,000, of whom 2,000 are out of employment. There is now no established rate of wages, and good workmen can be obtained as low as $2 per day. Previous to the panic the standard rate of wages was $4 50 per day.

Stone-cutters.—About one thousand two hundred members are enrolled in this union, of which number 400 are out of employment. The number outside of the society is very small, being estimated at 1,000, one-third of whom are out of employment. The society men received $4 50 per day in 1873, but after the panic conceded a reduction of $1 to their employers, who have since paid $3 50 per day.

Stone-masons.—This union is not very strong, as a good deal of the labor peculiar to this class of workmen is also performed by bricklayers. The membership is about 300, of which 100 are out of employment. The established rate of wages is $3 50 per day, but is frequently infringed, owing to the ability of bricklayers to perform the same class of labor. The number of workmen out of the union is about 2,500, of which 800 are out of work.

Plasterers.—The union numbers 500 men, of which, probably 125 are out of employment. The number of non-society men is about 4,000, of whom 1,300 are unemployed. Before the panic good workmen received $5 per day, but the average rate now paid is $2 for a day's work of eight hours.

Shoe-makers.—There are six unions representing this class of workmen, comprising a total membership of 1,000 men, of which 200 are unemployed. There are about 4,000 non-society men in the City, but only about 900 out of employment. The contract system and prison labor materially affect the interests of shoemakers, as a large proportion of the labor is performed at establishments in the Hudson River towns. The rates paid are varied according to the value of the labor performed, and workmen average from $10 to $18 per week who earned as high as $20 and $30 per week before the panic.

Brass-molders and Finishers.—This union comprises 200 men, only forty of whom are out of work. There are, besides, 300 non-society men, about sixty of whom are unemployed. This branch of labor is paid for on the "piece-work" system, and the reduction in the rate of wages has been very slight, in comparison with other branches of labor, good workmen being able to earn $15 per week, against $18 per week before the panic.

Fresco Painters.—This trade is carried on principally by Germans, who are employed at varied rates, and earn from $10 to $15 per week. The membership of the union is placed at 200, only forty of whom are at present out of employment.

Painters.—This union comprises house and sign painters, and numbers about four hundred men, about one hundred and fifty of whom are out of employment. The number of non-society men is estimated to be 1,600, of which number 500 are at present unemployed. Work by this class of artisans is of course largely dependent upon the condition of the building trade. Before the panic the standard rate of wages was $4 50 per day, but the average rate is now $2 50.

Goldbeaters.—The membership of this union is very small, only eighty members being enrolled, twenty of whom are out of work. There are only twenty non-society men following this trade, all of whom are at work. They have no standard rate of wages, but earn from $10 to $12 per week; a reduction of about forty per cent.

Sail-makers.—This society numbers 200 men, about sixty of whom are unemployed. The non-society men number 300, of whom 100 are out of work. Before the panic they earned by "piece work" $20, but at the present time $15 per week is the highest average amount attained.

Musical Protective Society.—The number of musicians embraced in this organization is 2,000, all of whom are steadily employed at this season of the year. The number not associated with the union is insignificant. The prices paid are varied by different bands. The leaders of the several bands and orchestras are associated together, and prescribe the terms of compensation for themselves and the different members of their companies, to which the managers of places of amusement are obliged to accede.

Carriage Builders.—Two hundred men are enrolled in this society, of which number forty are unemployed. The number of non-society men is estimated to be 1,800, of which 300 are out of work. They received $3 50 per day before the panic, but now cheerfully accept $2 50 and $2 per day.

Ship-caulkers.—The union embraces nearly all the workmen in this trade, the number being placed at 400, about eighty being out of employment. The non-society men number about one hundred, over one-half of whom are unemployed. The rate of wages, which was formerly $4 per day, has been reduced to $3 50, and is seldom infringed.

Coopers.—This organization received a severe blow in the strikes of last and previous years, from the effects of which it has never recovered. Only one union now exists, having a membership of about two hundred, of whom fifty are unemployed. The number of non-society men is estimated at 2,800, of whom 700 are out of employment. The unsteadiness of their work prevents them from earning more than $10 per week, while before the strike they earned as high as $20 per week.

Cabinet-makers.—This union numbers 300 men, 100 being out of work. The non-society men number about four thousand five hundred men, of whom 1,000 are unemployed. Before the panic this class generally earned $18 per week, but now find it impossible to make over $10.

Varnishers and Polishers.—The membership of this society is placed at 200, of whom 100 are out of work. Outside of the organization are about one thousand men, one half of whom are unemployed. Their average earnings are about $10 per week, against $18 made before the panic.

Paper-hangers.—This organization has increased from a membership of 75 to 200, of which number only 75 are at present employed. There are 100 non-society men, two-thirds of whom are out of work. They conceded a reduction of ten per cent. on a list of prices to their employers last year, but there is but little demand for their services at the present time, and they earn only about $10 per week.

Horse-shoers.—There are about eight hundred members of this society, only 100 being out of work. It is estimated that there are 200 non-society men, most of whom are employed at the present time. They received $3 50 per day before the panic, and except in isolated cases receive the same rate now.

Machinists and Blacksmiths.—This organization has a membership of 800, of which 200 are unemployed. The non-society men number 2,200, of whom 700 are out of work. Before the panic the standard rate of wages was $3 per day. Since then they have generally been employed on "piece" work, and earn from $10 to $12 per week.

Tailors.—This is a strong body, comprising a membership of 1,500, only 200 of whom are unemployed. There are about two thousand three hundred outsiders, two-thirds of whom are at work at present. They earn from $10 to $15 per week, having submitted to a reduction of ten per cent. from a list of prices by which their labor is performed.

Cigar-makers.—Since the strike last year the ranks of this organization have been depleted from a membership of 1,200 to 500, of which less than one hundred are unemployed. The number outside of the organization is about three thousand, of whom 800 are out of work. They average about $12 per week, against $16 and $18 last year, and $20 before the panic.

Iron-molders.—This society numbers 200 members, fully one half of whom are out of work. The non-society men number about three hundred, of which number about two hundred are idle. The standard rate of wages has been reduced from $3 50 to $2 per day.

Hatters.—This is a strong society and has a roll of 1,000 members, about one hundred and fifty being unemployed. There are only 500 men outside of the society, about sixty being out of work. They earn, by a scale of prices, from $10 to $20 per week.

'Longshoremen.—The continuous strikes, together with the want of harmony in the four unions embracing this class of workmen, have reduced the membership from nearly eight thousand to 600 men, about two hundred of whom are out of work. Outside the union are about twenty-four hundred men, of whom 800 are unemployed. From this it will be seen that nearly six thousand have either left the City or adopted other occupations. The standard rate of wages now paid is thirty cents an hour for work by day and forty-five cents an hour by night. Previous to last March, forty cents an hour was paid for day-work, and eighty-five cents for night-work.

Box-makers.—This society numbers 200, only twenty being unemployed. The outsiders number about 300, of whom thirty are idle. They work upon a scale of prices and earn about $12 per week. Formerly they easily made $20 per week.

Laborers.—This union is nearly annihilated, and of a roll of 8,000 held a year ago only about 500 remain. The outsiders number nearly 10,000. The wages paid are from $1 upward.

Bakers.—The organization numbers about 500, of whom only 60 are unemployed. The non-society men reach a total of 2,000, 200 of whom are out of work. They receive from $1 to $2 per day, having sustained no important reduction since the panic.

Printers.—The union numbers about 2,400, compared with about 2,700 in 1873, and the number idle is about 500. There are only 500 outside of the union, and of this number about 100 are unemployed.

RECAPITULATION.

Name of Union.	Strength in 1873.	Strength in 1876.	No. idle 1873.	No. idle 1876.
Empire Lodge of Am. Carpenters	2,000	....	700	....
Amalgam. Carpenters and Joiners	150	800	50	150
Bricklayers	2,500	500	1,000	300
Stone Cutters	2,500	1,200	500	400
Stone Masons	350	300	90	30
Plasterers	2,000	500	500	125
Crispins	1,700	1,000	800	200
Brass Molders and Finishers	150	200	....	40
Fresco Painters	200	200	....	40
Painters	1,100	400	900	150
Gold-beaters	80	80	....	20
Sailmakers	200	200	....	60
Musical Protective Society	2,000	2,000	....	....
Carriage Builders	200	200	....	40
Ship-Caulkers and Joiners	150	400	....	80
Coopers	1,700	200	300	50
Cabinet-makers	1,900	300	....	100
Varnishers and Polishers	200	200	....	100
Paper-hangers	100	200	75	75
Horse-shoers	200	800	....	100
Machinists and Blacksmiths	300	800	....	200
Tailors	1,700	1,500	....	200
Cigar-makers	1,700	500	....	100
Iron-molders	700	200	300	100
Hatters	8,000	1,000	600	100
'Longshoremen	8,000	600	....	200
Box-makers	200	200	....	20
Laborers	10,000	500	5,000	250
Bakers	500	500	....	60
Printers	2,700	2,400	300	500
Total	48,180	17,380	11,115	3,790

Following is an estimate of the number of workmen outside of the various trade organizations, and the probable number out of employment:

WORKMEN OUTSIDE OF TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

	Probable number.	Probable number idle.
Piano-makers	3,000	
Carpenters and joiners	7,500	3,750
Brick-layers	3,000	2,000
Stone-cutters and masons	1,300	400
Plasterers	4,000	1,300
Brass-molders	300	60
Painters	1,600	500
Sail-makers	800	100
Carriage-makers	1,800	300
Ship-caulkers	100	50
Coopers	2,800	700
Cabinet-makers	4,500	1,200
Blacksmiths and machinists	2,400	700
Tailors	2,300	750
Crispins	4,000	1,600
Cigar-makers	3,000	800
Iron-molders	300	200
Hatters	600	60
'Longshoremen	2,400	800
Laborers	10,000	5,000
Printers	500	100
Bakers	2,000	200
Plumbers	750	350
Total	58,350	21,420

THE CABINET-MAKERS.

The 5,000 cabinet makers of this City are divided into two classes. One is in the employ of custom houses which make up furniture for the household, office, or hall, in response to orders. This class numbers about one thousand. The other class produces the ordinary ready-made furniture, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and one thing and another, each after a single series of patterns. In this class there are different grades of workmen corresponding to the different qualities of furniture manufactured, though as a rule the best workmen of the second class are not nearly so good as the men of the first class. They are apt to be "piece" men, whereas the custom houses employ generally men thoroughly competent in all the details of cabinet-making. It is the men of the second class that feel the dullness of the times. The custom houses make it a rule to keep their best hands through all seasons. They are the men whose work has given their employers any reputation which they possess, and it would be bad policy to dismiss them with the coming on of hard times. Moreover the slack season does not so seriously affect the custom houses as we might suppose. They are employing very nearly as many men as last year, and are paying wages which average about on a par with last year's rates. Out of the 1,000 men credited to custom work there are, it is believed, only 150 unemployed. In the second class, however, numbering about 4,000, considerably above 1,200 are idle. Taking the Winter as a whole, it has been harder for the cabinet-makers than last Winter, but comparing the months of February, 1875 and 1876, it is believed that the productions have been about equal. But in this connection it should be said that the bulk of job work is of a cheap sort. People who bought $100 sets of furniture last year take the $50 sets this year. Cheap furniture sells very well, but it is the high grades of job work—a sort of medium between cheap goods and custom-work that are a drug on the market. The effect of this upon the earnings of the men is to make them lower, for a man can earn more on good job work than on cheap stuff. In a shop employing 200 men the average earnings this year would probably fall below the average of last year, simply because the run is upon cheap goods. The furniture men look for a revival of trade. The stocks of furniture throughout the country are very low. There seems to be no standard of prices for work. Manufacturers pay what they can afford and the workmen take what they can get. In some instances there have been reductions, but generally the prices that were current last year are ruling now. Among those that suffer by reduction of help are a number of small makers on the East side. The number in this class must be about four hundred.

PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, AND PAINTERS.

There are according to the best estimates between seven and eight hundred plumbers and gas-fitters in New-York. Of this number at least one-half are thought to be out of employment, a state of affairs wholly unprecedented, being far worse than last year at this time. There are not more than a dozen first-class plumbers and gas-fitting establishments in the City. These few do nearly all of the large jobs, and as far as possible confine themselves to custom-work, entering into contract competition as little as possible. They employ from twelve to twenty-five men each in good times. At present they employ about a third less, and there being absolutely no new work their field of operations consists in repairs and alterations. The only new work of any importance in the City is in connection with the New-York Hospital. That work has not yet been awarded to any house. But it is not the large houses that feel the dullness of the times, but rather the hundreds of smaller shops scattered about town. There is a class of plumbers and gas-fitters that depend for patronage upon cheap contract work, such as is put into cheap buildings immediately in the outskirts of the City. Their business is therefore almost entirely cut off, for there are very few new buildings in erection. Other shops chiefly confine their operations to repairs in a small way in dwellings and stores, and have always reckoned the Winter as their harvest-time. This year, however, they have little or nothing to do. The water-pipes have positively refused to freeze and burst, and the gas-pipes have been equally unpropitious. The result of it all is that more than half the workmen have nothing to do, and go about from place to place begging for a job. The principal plumber of the City told a TIMES reporter that he never had had so many applications for work as this Winter. First-class workmen, he said, were coming to him every day, offering to work for less than usual prices. The wages have not been generally cut down. In some shops there has been a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty cents a day. If the dull season is prolonged, this reduction will be extended all over the City. The same lack of new work that has been disastrous to the plumbers and gas-fitters has affected the painters. There is a large number of painters in this City, exactly how many it is impossible to say, but it is not much under 2,000. With all these people work has been the exception this Winter. A boss painter of the West side said that he had never known such times during the thirty-five years of his life as a painter in this City. There were never so few buildings going up, never so little jobbing. "Why," said he, "in good times I employ from ten to twenty-five men; to-day I have not a man at work; yesterday I had only three at work." His statement corresponds with the story all over the City. Probably there have not been 1,300 painters employed throughout the Winter. A great many of the trade have gone to Philadelphia, where they are doing better. There is a prospect of good business in the opening Spring. A great many houses will have to be put in order for new tenants, and numerous country residences will need brushing up for Summer occupancy, and a great many little jobs will come up, so that, without doubt, there will be plenty of work for the entire number of painters before the middle of April. As for wages there has been no reduction, and no change in any way. They are about as last year, though it is very likely that men are so anxious to work that they accept in some cases prices below the ruling rates. But they do it *sub rosa* if society men, and if they are not society men, their action has no effect whatever on the standard of prices.

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.

If the statements of the leading makers of New-York are to be believed, the demand for skilled laborers in the manufacture of pianos is ahead of the demand last year, and is altogether an exception to the condition of the market as respects labor industries. The principal makers say that they are running on full time and with full forces of men, and some of them claim to be doing extraordinary business. They allege, however, that the "bogus" manufacturers, as they call them, are doing very little, and that the men discharged from their shops are coming daily to seek employment. A representative manufacturer and dealer told a TIMES reporter yesterday that his sales had increased thirty per cent. over the sales of last year. Another house claimed an increase of seventy-five per cent. They admitted that in New-York and throughout the East, there was almost no sale for pianos, but claimed that in the West the demand was very great, and the sales more than sufficient to make up for the deficiency here. Calling upon the "bogus" makers, statements just opposite to these were made. They claimed to be running full time and with full forces of men, and in their turn alleged that the old houses were falling off, and that their men were constantly losing their places and applying for work with them. Inquiring of dealers who sell all kinds of pianos with impartiality, it was stated that although the trade of 1875, up to the beginning of 1876, was quite in excess of that of 1874, there had been a large falling off during the last two months. Taking the average of all these statements it seems probable that the trade in general is producing from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. fewer instruments than last year, and that, though there may be an occasional exception when the production is greater than last year, the aggregate must be a third less for the last two months than for the corresponding months of 1875. If this is so there must be a reduction, though perhaps not a corresponding reduction, in the number of workmen. It is reckoned that there are 3,000 piano-forte workmen in New-York, though there being no "union" in active existence it is impossible to draw the estimates exactly. It is doubtful if two-thirds of this number are following their legitimate trades. As for the wages there has been no general reduction. The best workmen probably receive just about what they were paid last year. If there has been any cutting down, (and the manufacturers say that there has not been any,) it has been in the cases of inferior workmen, or workmen employed upon the cheaper parts of the instruments.

THE IRON TRADE.

Among the various departments of the iron trade there is a very wide difference, and while in some full forces of workmen and full prices are paid, in others it is exactly the contrary. Among locomotive and stationary engine men, the Southern trade has kept men in employment through the Winter, who, if they had had to depend on the Northern and Western demand, would have suffered terribly from the hard times. Among this class of men about the usual number have been kept at work, at prices somewhat reduced. The reductions in the line of iron work, which were but little at any rate, came on March 1 last, and since that time steady prices have been maintained. In some of the stationary engine and pump shops full forces of men have been kept on, but the wages have only averaged $2 25 per day, against $2 62 at this time last year. The unions in this branch of the iron trade have caused much trouble to manufacturers, and thrown many out of employment by ill-timed strikes. The safe manufacturers have fared nearly as well as the locomotive and stationary engine builders. The large firms have kept full forces of men, but the rates of payment have been reduced. Some of the heavy firms of the City state that safes are selling for little more than half their last year's prices, and, as a matter of course, the factory men have been reduced. The reduction in wages has amounted to about fifteen per cent. of the old scale of wages. Manufacturers of stoves seemed to have suffered more than any other iron workers. In many of the large houses, although there are "great expectations," the feeling is not altogether satisfactory. Not only has the number of men been reduced, but the wages have been cut down very much, and in some cases, of course exceptional, and only then with high-priced men, a deduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent. has been made. Great numbers of men are out of employment, and foundry and factory men are willing to work at almost any price. The cause of this depression in the stove business is the fact that for the past year many firms have been selling out old stock, with which the country is now filled. There is no demand for fresh stock, for the introduction of it would of course prevent the sale of the old. Because of this the foundries are doing much below an average business. All labor in this branch of trade is done by "piece work," and the men are now averaging about five dollars per day, which is from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than the rates of last year. The low rates are partly caused by the unions, which are very strong and control nearly the whole business. Most of the men now working are union men, although union and non-union men are both receiving the same rates.

THE LOCKSMITHS.

Most of the heavy work in this line is done outside the City, the factories at Norwalk, Bridgeport, and other places merely having offices and representatives here. Neither the number of laboring men nor the price of wages has been materially changed, although the former has been somewhat reduced. No satisfactory information, however, can be obtained as to the wages and employment, merely because so little of this manufacturing interest is carried on here.

THE COOPERS.

Trade is dull with the coopers, but, owing to the fact that their trades-union has been practically out of existence for at least a year, exact statistics are not to be had. According to the figures of the union, there were, some year and a half ago, about five thousand coopers, society and non-society men, in and around New-York City, many of them finding employment in the great oil works in Weehawken and on the Long Island shore. Now, however, it is believed that not more than two thousand are at work. The wages were reduced in January, 1875, from $4 and $4 50 a day to $3 and $3 50, the distinction being, not between first-class and second-class work, but between steady employment and part time or odd jobs, the latter being paid at the higher rate. A year ago work was rather better than now, although January and February are the two dullest months in the year. After the regular dull season of a year ago there was no reaction, and work has been growing scarcer and scarcer all the time since. The oil trade gives employment to the largest number of mechanics, but the boss coopers are all of them working with reduced force and with no immediate prospects of improvement.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS.

Among the shipwrights who employ mechanics, known as shipwrights, calkers, ship-joiners, and spar-makers, the general report is that work is very dull. There are probably 3,000 men of these trades in the port of New-York, fully one-half of whom are out of work at present, while those who are employed are receiving only $3 a day on steady work in the yards, and $3 50 a day for what is called old work, or repairing along the shore. The work done by those in the latter branch of the business is uncertain and harder than that in the yards, and is therefore paid for at higher rates. The cause of the depression is attributed to the great falling off of the carrying trade, which is growing less year by year, as affecting sailing vessels. In consequence of this the shipwrights' business is growing duller every year. As compared with last year wages are from twelve to fifteen per cent. lower, and work is scarcer than it was a year ago. All the shipwrights and calkers are supposed to be union men, as the unions have strictly enforced the rule of not allowing the non-society men to work. Their exact numbers are not known, as both are secret societies. In all the yards around New-York only two or three vessels are now being built, and the prospects of further work are far from encouraging. The riggers, who are an entirely distinct class of artisans from the shipwrights, although with many common interests, report a similar state of affairs in their trade. There are probably not more than 200 riggers in New-York, of whom scarcely one-tenth are now employed. Their work has been affected, like the shipwrights', by the general stagnation of trade, and by the increasing transfers of the carrying business from American sailing vessels to foreign bottoms and to steamers. Again, it is said that the difficulty experienced by many Captains and owners in getting work done in this port during some of the frequent strikes of the past few years has given New-York a bad name, although the mechanics here are as skillful as any in the world. In 1874 work was tolerably good with the riggers, but fell off during the following Winter, and has steadily grown worse, so that in place of half the men being at work, as they were a year ago, there are now not more than twenty or twenty-five employed. Many of those unemployed are seeking work in other trades, and some have gone to sea. Wages were reduced early in January of this year from $4 a day to $3 50. Of the 200 riggers in the City there are only about sixty-five in the Riggers' Union.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The stevedores say that the 'longshoremen's business is affected by the same general causes that depress all branches of shipping, and but about one-third of the men are now at work. The followers of this calling have always been especially troublesome to their employers, and have engaged in frequent and sometimes turbulent strikes, their union having been a powerful one simply from the force of numbers. The last strike of any importance occurred in August last, and was in opposition to the proposed reduction of wages from forty cents to thirty cents for day work, and from eighty-five to forty-five cents an hour for night work. The result was not altogether decisive, although it was a partial victory for the men, who now receive forty cents on the East River, and only thirty cents on the Hudson or North River. Many of the steam-ship companies, instead of doing their work through the stevedores, now employ foremen who hire the 'longshoremen personally, and this fact, together with the desultory nature of the business, and its natural effect on the men, makes an exact estimate of numbers difficult. The 'Longshoremen's Union, which has been so notorious at different times, is now comparatively unheard of.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Nearly one-half of the men in the various branches of the building trades are now idle, while the remainder are working at the lowest wages which have prevailed since the war. Intelligent mechanics, who are thoroughly acquainted with the condition of their class, say that never before have their prospects been gloomier or more disquieting. Out of 3,300 brown-stone cutters in the Metropolis, (New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City,) not more than 1,800 are now at work. These men, who have until recently been paid $4 per day, have lately consented to accept a reduction to $3 50. Even at this rate they will be the best paid class of workmen in the building trade. Out of 500 stone masons not more than 100 are actively employed at an average remuneration of $2 50 per day. In both these trades the decrease in wages since last year has been from ten to twenty per cent. The bricklayers, who in prosperous times numbered 4,000, are for the most part lying idle. The number working is estimated at 1,200, and their wages range from $1 75 to $3 50. Those rates are from ten to twenty per cent. below those of last Spring. The number of men employed also shows a slight falling off—probably not more than five or ten per cent. The majority of the men say that they would not now be working at these prices unless absolutely compelled to do so. Rather than see their families starve, however, they have accepted the inevitable. The carpenters, 4,000 in number, suffer from idleness fully as much as the other branches. At present not more than fifteen hundred of them are employed. They are paid from $1 50 to $2 50 per day, and some of them are working as low as $1 25 and $1. Painters, plumbers, and workmen in other branches connected with the building trades, are all suffering from the same dearth of employment, and have all experienced a similar reduction of pay. Intelligent mechanics, who are well qualified to judge, say that there is not work enough in the City to give three hours employment per day to the men who are now idle. One cause of the falling off in wages has been the extreme competition engendered by the efforts of the small "bosses" to take work at the lowest living prices. These small bosses are regarded by the majority of the men as direct enemies to their interests, and to be interested in keeping the wages down. The large bosses, who a few years ago were able to take heavy contracts and pay their men a fair compensation for their labor, are now compelled to do work on the "percentage" system, simply because they cannot take work at the required estimates and pay their men reasonable wages. By the percentage plan the "boss" or master workman receives a certain per cent. on the cost of the building, and the owners furnish the material and the money to pay the men. The operations of the large builders have been greatly curtailed of late by the avidity with which the small "bosses" have seized upon work at the lowest attainable prices, and the result has been an inferior class of structures. The officials of the Department of Buildings say that the majority of the buildings erected during the last year or two have been built on the most economical principles, and that it has required constant supervision on the part of the department to detect and prevent infractions of the Building law. Instead of erecting solid and substantial structures of the best materials and workmanship, the aim of contractors has been to use the cheapest materials in the smallest quantities, pay the lowest prices for labor, and, in general, to shave as close to the law on the subject as is possible. In some of the buildings now going up the inspectors have detected the contractors in half a dozen or more violations of the law. A certain class of speculators are so well known for their use of cheap labor and poor material that they have to be watched from the time their plans and specifications are filed. At the present time the applications for permits average about the same as in 1875, with a considerable falling off in the number of first-class structures. Cheap stores and warerooms are the principal buildings of any size in course of erection, the majority of them ranging in cost from $25,000 to $50,000 and $75,000. There is not a single structure costing over $100,000 in process of erection below Chambers street, where two years ago there were half a dozen. Throughout the City there are not more than a dozen jobs costing over $100,000. The influence of the unions in the building trade has suffered greatly from the general depression. Each branch of the trade maintains an organization of its own. The bricklayers, the stone-cutters, and the carpenters, all have unions, each union being generally divided into several lodges, governed by officers elected from their members. Most of the unions nominally maintain the rates of pay which were obtainable a year ago, but, in reality, the members are allowed to work for anything they can get. Numerically, the unions have all suffered greatly during the last two years. Although their membership is nominally as large as ever, the number at present in the City has fallen off very considerably. Thousands of the men have been driven into the country and into neighboring towns to find work, and it is doubtful if to-day one-half of the members whose names were on the books in 1873 are to be found in New-York. Most of them, however, retain their cards, and in the event of more prosperous times, can return to the City and rejoin their unions by paying their back dues.

THE HATTERS.

The hat business is subdivided into the silk, felt, and straw hat trade, and each branch employs a different kind of operatives. In each branch of the trade the operatives have societies to which they claim that all or nearly all the best workmen belong, and this claim is generally allowed by the manufacturers. The largest part of the manufacturing done by New-York houses is carried on in factories outside of the City, so that while there are very few workmen in this City—not more than 1,500 or 2,000, it is said—there are probably 9,000 or 10,000 in the employ of New-York manufactories, but working in Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Plainfield, and other places. With the societies the hatters have perhaps more trouble than almost any other kind of manufacturers, there being now a strike in progress in Brooklyn among the felt hat society men, on account of certain regulations not directly involving the price of labor. In making a comparison between the prices paid for labor last year and those now paid, the manufacturers say they are paying rather less now, the rates varying, however, from time to time, but averaging, it is estimated, about ten per cent. less than last year. Work is also slacker than it was last year, some houses paying only one-half as large pay-rolls as formerly, but others paying fully as large as in 1875. The falling off is estimated at ten or fifteen per cent. of the amount of work then done. The loss of employment falls principally on non-society men, they being, as a rule, the poorer workmen. Of the 10,000 operatives, male and female, who depend on New-York firms for work, it is estimated that 2,000 or 3,000 are out of work entirely, while others are not working full time. In the silk hat trade the following are the highest rates established by the Society: Body-making, $6 per dozen; finishing from the plush, $8 per dozen; curling, $3 per dozen; trimming, $4 20 per dozen, and poiancing, or final finishing, $2 50 per dozen. These rates are paid by the best houses and lower society rates by others, and there are but very few "foul" shops in the City. The men make an average of about $18 and the trimmers $12 a week the year round, but in Spring and Fall, the busy seasons, these rates are nearly doubled. In the felt hat business the men earn from $15 to $25 a week, and the trimmers, who are women, earn from $5 to $10 a week, which is about the same that they have received for some years past.

THE CRISPINS.

Among the boot and shoe makers the condition of the working men is not as good as it was a year ago, it being thought that over one-third of the 5,000 operatives in this City and vicinity are now out of work, while a year ago there was little trouble experienced by any workman in getting employment. This is, however, considered to be owing to the lateness of the season, and both the manufacturers and men, profess to be expecting as good trade this year as last. The Crispins' Union claim to have on their rolls nearly all the good workmen in this vicinity, and it is probable that their claim is well founded. There are only two factories in the City that are not in harmony with the union, one being a co-operative concern started by some of the workmen formerly society men, and the other that of a firm which refused to be governed by the union in regard to certain details of the business wherein the men thought they were wronged. The wages earned by this class of mechanics, who nearly all work by the piece, vary from $18 to $30 a week, which is about the same as last year. Altogether, the prospects of the workmen of this class seem brighter than those of many others.

THE TAILORS.

The clothing manufacturers almost universally complain of dull times and stagnation in trade, and the employes are suffering greatly on this account. There are probably 10,000 persons in this City (including members of families who help other members who get work) who are dependent upon the clothing manufacturing business for a means of subsistence, and nearly one-third of this number are out of employment. It is said that the retail buyers are not doing a prosperous business, and that great numbers of hands are idle. Most of the work given out by the manufacturers is done by the piece, being paid for according to the fineness and style of the work and the demand which exists for workmen. The society organization has no effect of any account on the manufacturers' business, wages being constantly changed and made a matter of special arrangement, according to the character of the work and the demand for labor. There are so many varieties of work done, and wages fluctuate so much, that it is difficult to say what the average rate of wages is, but workmen and other hands are at present receiving less than in good seasons. One of the difficulties in the way of making a correct estimate of wages is the custom of giving out work to operators who employ help, often in their own families. In some cases very considerable amounts are realized by these small contractors, and in one or two cases they have grown rich in the business. These people are outside of the societies, and are not governed by their rules. Among the makers of custom-work a different state of affairs exists. Here the small contracting is carried on to a great extent, but the merchant tailors in most cases keep workmen in their shops, and difficulties with the societies are frequent. A good hand, working alone on work given him direct from the store, makes about $25 a week. Under the society's scale, $10 have to be paid for making a fine coat, and a good hand can make two coats and a half in a week. From $6 to $8 are paid for making a business coat, and a fair hand can make three of these in a week. Non-society workmen are receiving less than these rates, being, as a rule, inferior in ability, but an average statement is scarcely possible. It is estimated, however, that while nearly one-third of the workmen are out of employment, those outside of the unions who are at work are receiving fifteen or twenty per cent. less wages than last year. The most of the society men are employed at about the same prices as last year.

THE PRINTING TRADE.

The state of the labor market in this branch of trade may be inferred from the following remarks made by one of the largest job printers in the City to a TIMES reporter: "The trade in this City is 'busted.' The trades-union has killed it. The unions demanded high wages for the men, and the result is that the work is driven from the City. The reaction has set in and the men are thrown out of employment. Men to whom are now paid higher rates than formerly do not do as good work as when they worked for less. New-York printing is now sent to Boston, Cambridge, and Hartford, while electrotyping and stereotyping are sent to the Cornell University Press at Ithaca or to Auburn. The work can be done cheaper at those places than in the City." The wages of the men in one large house in the City have been reduced from ten to fifteen per cent., the regular price now paid to a journeyman job printer being $18 per week. The work at present is very unsteady, and very many men are idle. Some are working now and then—one day on and the next off. In some of the large jobbing houses, however, the full scale of wages has been paid, and the number of men diminished. The heads of many of the large job houses are in conference, and within a few days, or at least within two or three weeks, it is expected that $18 per week will be the uniform rate for journeymen job printers throughout the whole City.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' WAGES.

THE SCALE OF PRICES REDUCED BY EMPLOYING PRINTERS—EXPECTED OPPOSITION OF THE UNION.

A meeting of employing printers was held at the Astor House yesterday, to agree upon a reduction of the wages and scale of prices to be hereafter paid to journeymen printers in this City for book and job printing work. Mr. William C. Martin presided. Among the printing offices represented were those of John F. Trow & Co., John Polhemus, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, the *Evening Post*, John Medole, E. O. Jenkins, Lange, Little & Hillman, Baker & Godwin, and Charles E. Shelley. A schedule of prices was agreed upon, after considerable discussion, reducing prices generally about ten per cent. less than the scale adopted by a joint committee of employing printers and journeymen on April 27, 1869. It was agreed that in the absence of any other agreement that compositors employed by the week shall receive $18 instead of $20—not more than ten hours to constitute a day's work, and not more than nine hours on Saturday. Work beyond regular hours, it was decided, should be paid for at the rate of forty cents per hour, instead of fifty cents, and that the extra time shall be between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., as heretofore. Among other rules of government adopted were these: "Any special book or other matter not provided for in the scale may be done at a price to be agreed upon by the employer and compositor; all questions of difference arising out of the scale shall be settled by arbitration."

The various items in the scale of prices were discussed, voted upon, and adopted seriatim. When it was moved that the scale of prices should be adopted by the meeting as a whole, a discussion arose on the propriety of eliminating a foot-note to a table of rates for "common matter, made up," as follows:

"Obscure manuscript, difficult table-work, very plain and simple manuscript, and open job-work may be paid for at such advanced or reduced rates as may be agreed upon by the employers and employed."

The retention of this foot-note, it was argued by those in favor of its elimination, nullified in a great degree the scale of prices. Mr. Hallenbeck said that he had never heard of "obscure manuscript" before, but supposed he would frequently hear of it now. Mr. Trow thought the note should be allowed to stand unaltered. Others in the meeting believed that it would unnecessarily cause a violent opposition on the part of the Printers' Union. The question of retaining the note was finally carried. One of the employers asked if it was fully understood that the employers present should individually make their own terms with workmen, and was answered by the Chairman in the affirmative. The Secretary said that it ought to be distinctly understood that there was every probability of strenuous opposition to the employers who will make the proposed reductions, and that there would be, in his opinion, strikes in their offices. He therefore counseled those assembled to be prepared and to act together with firmness. It was moved that the committee which prepared the scale of prices should be increased from five members to ten. It was ordered that the new scale of prices should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed among journeymen printers. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Superintendent of Parks, in accordance with instructions received from the Park Commissioners, yesterday presented a schedule of reduced expenses for keeping the Central Park in proper condition. This report has not, however, been acted upon by the commission. The Superintendent has also submitted a report in relation to the repaving of the roadway in Washington square, between Fifth avenue and South Fifth avenue. He estimates that to lay Belgian pavement would cost $25,000, and to macadamize it $12,000. As the appropriation allowed the department by the Board of Apportionment is only half of that of last year, the Commissioners have been financially unable to begin the work. Permission was yesterday granted to the property-owners on Marion avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to pave the avenue at their own expense, under the superintendence of the Park Commissioners.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWEED CASE.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFFS—DUDLEY FIELD MAKES THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE—TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN HALSEY AND WILLARD BARTLETT.

At the opening of the Tweed trial yesterday morning Arthur E. Smith, formerly a clerk in the Broadway Bank, was recalled as a witness for the plaintiffs. He was examined at great length in regard to all the details whereby he arrived at a knowledge of the percentages paid to Tweed. The difficulty in ascertaining them arose, according to the witness, mainly from the fact that the warrants contained the interest on the bills, while Tweed's percentages were calculated only on the face of the bills. The witness had adopted a theory to that effect, which fitted all of the warrants in the case, allowance being made for interest, and which fitted Keyser's accounts exactly. In Keyser's case they had both the bills and the warrants. Tweed never received his percentage on the interest of the amounts of the bills. On the schedule of Gov. Tilden Tweed appeared to have received his twenty-five per cent. only, when Woodward received sixty-five per cent. Where Woodward only received forty per cent., as was the case in some of Ingersoll's deposits, Tweed's percentage did not appear on the schedule. In Tweed's deposits, however, in the Tenth National Bank, there was found deposited $357,462 93, the deposits corresponding with the debits to Ingersoll, each item of deposits in Tweed's account being about twenty-five per cent. of the presumed amount of the bill on which Ingersoll had procured the warrant. There were besides five charges against Ingersoll, in which the twenty-five per cent. to Tweed had not been traced. Their amount was $89,371 96. Witness had also traced a check for $104,333 64, from the New-York Printing Company into Tweed's account, and there was also $29,142 58 traced from Ingersoll into Tweed's account, making a deduction of $4,613 70 from the Broadway Bank account. The total amount traced to Tweed from Woodward, Ingersoll, and the Printing Company was $1,419,183 95. In two of the checks to Tweed from Woodward there was about fifteen thousand dollars less than the customary twenty-five per cent. Assuming that this came to him in some other way, and that the $89,371 96 drawn by Ingersoll also found its way into Tweed's account, though it was not traced thither, the total amount received by Tweed would be $1,523,555 91, which was twenty-five per cent. of $6,094,223 64. The total amount of the 150 fraudulent warrants in the case was $6,198,957 85. With this the testimony for the plaintiffs was closed.

Dudley Field then made the opening address for the defense. He began with some historic reminiscences of the new Court-house building, which he described as having "been the gold mine out of which great fortunes have been dug—the great bonanza, from whose rich ores came the coin which supported for years one of our great political parties, and furnished means to corrupt such professional politicians of the other great party as were to be bought." The old building which stood on the site having been destroyed by fire in 1854, rooms were hired in various places from time to time. "At last, in 1857," said Mr. Field, "an act was passed to provide for the building of a new City Hall on this site, and in 1858 the Mayor was by law authorized to appoint three Commissioners for the purpose, and the entire expense was not to exceed $250,000. In 1860 the Supervisors were authorized to raise $100,000 for the construction of a new Court-house, and in 1861 $50,000 for the same purpose, and in the same year the Supervisors were empowered to purchase land for the purpose and to issue a Court-house stock to pay for it. In 1862 they were authorized to raise, by an issue of Court-house stock, $1,000,000, to be paid to the Mayor, &c., for the land, and to erect a Court-house on the land. In 1863 an act was passed containing a clause as to County buildings, which, as the Supervisors of New-York contended, authorized them to construct the Court-house to the exclusion of the commission theretofore appointed. They went on to erect the Court-house, and the first opponent that they found, and, so far as I have ever learned, the only one until 1871, was George Opdyke, Mayor of the City in 1863. He declined to sign the warrants to pay for expenses incurred." Mayor Opdyke refused because of information he had received that members of the Board of Supervisors were interested in the contracts for the building of the Court-house. A person claiming to be the Assignee of some of the workmen obtained a mandamus against the Mayor, compelling the latter to sign the warrant in his favor. That person was subsequently prosecuted for frauds in the building of the Court-house. His lawyer, who obtained the mandamus from Judge Barnard, and had it affirmed at the General Term, was afterward a member of the Committee of Seventy, and the lawyers who opposed the fraud were the speaker and David Dudley Field. The speaker continued: "So far as the counsel were concerned, nobody took any particular interest in them. Each of them did his best for his client, and in those days the people had not been educated to believe that a lawyer who faithfully serves his client is to be vilified if his client's cause is unpopular. From 1863 onward, the Supervisors conducted the Court-house building and furnishing without let or hindrance. The appropriations during the next seven years were, for the building alone, $5,150,000."

The speaker then went on to tell of the discovery of the frauds, and said the Corporation Counsel began to act in the matter, having associated with himself George Ticknor Curtis and John K. Porter. This did not suit those prominent in the reform movement, who did not want to get back the money wrongfully obtained from the City, but did want "to secure offices for themselves, and to procure a political success for their party." The suits were begun, not in the name of the City, but in the name of the people; not against all who participated in the frauds, but against a few prominent politicians whom it was important to get out of the way. The speaker then spoke of the bitter feeling against Tweed, of the latter's sentence for misdemeanor, and of the newspaper attack on the Court of Appeals when this tribunal released Tweed from custody. In November last the Court of Appeals decided some motions against Tweed, however, and the same papers praised the court. But according to the speaker "the censure and the praise were alike contemptible, and were designed to break down the only barrier that protects our citizens from mob law." The speaker then referred to the civil suits and the special act under which they were brought. The suit was for $6,312,000 and interest, paid out on 150 warrants. The money was not got from the Treasury by Tweed, but by Garvey, Ingersoll, and Woodward. In speaking of the plaintiff's claim the speaker said that they claimed both what was properly and improperly obtained. Yet no more than was improperly paid can be honestly claimed or recovered. Tweed's escape should not be urged against him. He was fleeing for his life. His conviction was not for stealing, but for neglecting to audit these bills. No man should be compelled to repay to the county money for which it has received full value in work and materials. Continuing, Mr. Field said: "We do not here deny, we never have denied, that in a suit properly brought by the proper parties Mr. Tweed may be and should be compelled to refund any and all sums that he is shown to have improperly taken from the City or the County of New-York. Does justice require more than that?" There was no pretense, he urged, that Tweed ever stole $6,000,000. It was a common phrase, "Tweed's stolen millions," but it was only clap-trap, and fit only for political speeches. The prosecution spoke of the technicality of the defense, when the action itself was brought under the technical rule that any one conspirator is liable for the whole damage or loss. The character of the witnesses for the plaintiffs was then referred to in scathing terms, and the assertion made that no conspiracy had been proved. No sum should be charged against Tweed except such amount as the jury believed had been traced to his hands by credible testimony as having been improperly received by him. None of the property collected from the Watson estate or from Keyser should be charged against Tweed. The prosecution was then denounced for having permitted the alleged wrong-doers to go free, and for attempting to fix the whole responsibility for the $6,000,000 upon Tweed. The release of the other alleged conspirators operated as a release of Tweed from liability.

David Dudley Field then arose and read the following, on his motion to dismiss the complaint:

The defendant Tweed, at the close of the plaintiff's evidence, moves, first, to strike out all evidence concerning the Printing Company account, and those of Hall, Lockwood, Jacobus, J. W. Smith, and Marrener, and, secondly, to dismiss the complaint, as follows: Of the plaintiff's claim, as made by the complainant and the opening counsel, viz.: $6,198,957 85, with interest from Sept. 1, 1870, founded upon 150 alleged fraudulent bills, no evidence of fraud whatever has been given in respect to twenty-five of the bills, viz.: those of Archibald Hall, Jr., A. W. Lockwood, the New-York Printing Company, the Transcript Association, the manufacturing stationers, J. W. Smith, C. H. Jacobus, and E. Marrener, amounting in the aggregate to $611,-076 40. As to these the complaint must of course be dismissed. Of the remaining 125 bills, the warrants for forty-six have never been indorsed by the payee, but the indorsements were forged, so that in judgment of law these warrants are still outstanding unpaid, and the County, having suffered nothing legally by reason thereof, can make no claim against the defendant therefor, he not having shown to have had any participation in the forgery. These are the warrants: To J. A. Smith, amounting to $511,685 79; C. D. Bollar & Co., $583,419 52; fifteen of Keyser, $121,608 45; four of Davidson, $156,941; one of Halsey & Co., $57,151 83; five of A. G. Miller, $337,664 79. Total, $2,078,471 38. The remaining seventy-nine bills comprise thirty-four of Garvey, amounting to $1,545,-761 96; fourteen of Ingersoll, $869,565 89; nineteen of G. S. Miller, $777,240 88; eight of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, $98,352 54; three of Davidson, $149,-219 82; one of Keyser, $19,231 09, making a total of $3,509,372 18. To the claim for this sum the accord and satisfaction with Garvey is a bar. So also is the arrangement with Keyser. For if there was a conspiracy they were parties to it, and an accord and satisfaction with one wrongdoer discharges all. But if we were to limit the defense in this respect to the amount of the bills of these two persons there should be stricken out Garvey's bills, $1,565,761 91; Keyser warrant, indorsed, $69,231 09; total, $1,634,-993; leaving in dispute only $1,874,379 18. This sum should be still further reduced by the real value of Ingersoll's bills, say twenty of his lowest figure, [we hope to show it should be much larger,] $173,913 17; the real value of G. S. Miller, thirty-five per cent. of his lowest limit, $272,034 30; the real value of Seymour, Kennard & Hay, the amount which Kennard testified to having received between $64,000 and $65,000, say $64,500; the real value of Davidson, the just amount of his bills as sworn to by him, $112,722 75; total, $623,169 72. Deducting this sum from the $1,874,-379 18, there would remain the sum of $1,251,209 46, to which the points now to be made are applicable, viz., points for a dismissal of the complaint altogether. First, The people of the State have shown no cause of action in them. Second, For any amount whatever upon this point see the printed brief. Third, The certificate of audit, being a judicial act, is, so far as this action is concerned, to be regarded as conclusive evidence of the validity of the claim and the rightfulness of the warrants. That the functions of the Board of Audit were judicial has been held by the Court of Appeals. People against Green, New-York. See also 6 Law, 83. Fourth. The judicial character of the function is a bar to a civil action for damages arising out of an erroneous or malicious act. People against Honeyman, 3 Den. 121; Voorhis against Martin, 12 Barb. 508; Parrott against Knickerbocker Ice Company, 8 Abb., N. S., 234, 239; Kavanagh against Brooklyn, 38 Barb., 237; Randell against Bingham, 7 Wall, 523; Bradley against Fisher, 13 Wall, 335, 2 Williard on Torts, 101. If a suit were brought by the United States against the Commissioners of Claims under the Alabama award, alleging a conspiracy between one of the Judges and a claimant, to fabricate false claims would the case stand a moment? Tweed's act did not cause the damages whatever it was. The payments were made by Connolly to Garvey, Ingersoll, and others. If Tweed received a portion of the money his liability is commensurate only with the amount received."

The motion to dismiss having been denied, Stephen Halsey was called as a witness for the defense. The witness is supposed to be the one whose name Ingersoll took in making out bills to "Halsey & Co." The witness testified to furnishing Ingersoll with $20,000 worth of wood and coal in the Winter of 1869-70 for use by the City or County.

Jackson S. Schultz was then called, and testified to having been a member of the Committee of Seventy, and of having received two assignments from Keyser; witness realized $67,055 39 on the claims so transferred by Keyser; the expenses were $250 for a book-keeper and $3,828 29 to Barlow, Hyatt, and Olney for collecting the claims; witness had been trying to settle Keyser's claims against the City, which amount to between $216,000 and $218,000. The witness, after corroborating Keyser's testimony in regard to the mortgages from the latter said that Controller Green had employed an expert to examine into Keyser's accounts; after working two or three weeks he broke down and went to Europe, whence he has not returned; the first the witness knew of the accounts was when Keyser came to see witness in regard to wrongs charged against him; Keyser expressed himself as anxious to make restitution; witness agreed to receive any trust which Keyser might impose; witness said he told Keyser that if he (witness) would do as he (Keyser) proposed, he (witness) would, as far as he could, protect him from criminal prosecution and civil suits, excepting that out of the claims assigned to witness were to be paid the amounts Keyser had wrongfully received or had allowed to be received on his account from the City; witness afterward informed the Committee of Seventy as to what he has done; witness was not sure as to whether he had told Controller Green about the matter; witness was pretty sure, however, that Mr. Green knows the whole matter; Mr. Green had declined to recognise any agreement on the part of the witness except that he had desired to ascertain what was really due Keyser, and, as witness had said, had employed an expert for that purpose.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Carter the witness stated that he had acted simply as a private individual—one who had been somewhat fortunate in his efforts to influence officials, but without any authorization to make any bargain or agreement.

Willard Bartlett was then sworn as a witness, and testified that having been Tweed's attorney he had had charge of the suits brought against Tweed in 1871. Corporation Counsel O'Gorman obtained several extensions of time to furnish the complaint. An answer was put in in the suit brought by the Board of Supervisors, and the case was put on the calendar and noticed for trial; in the people's suit Tweed was held to bail in $1,000,000; this was the action which was discontinued. Some further questions were asked about the proceedings in the suits, but nothing important was elicited.

At the trial to-day it is expected that Richard O'Gorman and Mrs. Garvey will be called as witnesses for the defense.

COURT NOTES.

Twenty-one judgments against the City were entered in the County Clerk's Office yesterday. They aggregated about $6,300 of claims from employes of the municipality.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Ambrose Rudimonti, a West India negro, charged with stabbing his mistress, Jennie Jeffreys, of No. 219 Wooster street, inflicting serious wounds, was found guilty and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison.

In the trial of Austin Black for alleged subornation of perjury, the prisoner was cross-examined yesterday, but there was no material difference between his evidence and that given on his direct examination. He denied all accusations of criminality on his part.

On New-Year's Day, John R. Wilson of No. 56 Elizabeth street, stole two coats from the liquor store of James E. Kelly, No. 406 Broome street. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Wilson pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to eighteen months in the State Prison.

James Cassidy, of No. 420 West Forty-second street, was held for trial, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the unoccupied house No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street, and stealing chandeliers and gas-fixtures, valued at $250. Part of the stolen property was found in his possession.

Matthew Larkin, of No. 515 Hudson street, who was found guilty of stabbing Thomas Murphy, a seaman, in the saloon of his (Larkin's) brother, corner of West Tenth and Hudson streets, on Feb. 1, was brought to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison.

In the case of Funch, Edye & Company against Brink & Company, tried before Judge Larremore in Part III. of the Supreme Court, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant yesterday. The claims on both sides were given yesterday in THE TIMES. The counsel for the defendant will apply for the latter's discharge from arrest.

On Feb. 24 Officer Lamb, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Edward Mayhew, of No. 27 East Houston street, in the act of leaving the store of L. J. Cohen, No. 6 Chatham square, which had been broken open. In the thief's possession was found $52 worth of Mr. Cohen's property. Mayhew pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years in the State Prison.

The examination in the case in which Messrs. Spencer H. Green and Hon. William A. Darling, who in 1871 were, respectively, the President and Secretary pro tem. of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, are charged with having, on March 14, 1871, certified to a false statement of the bank's condition on Jan. 1, 1871, was called on at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, and postponed till 12:30 P. M. to-morrow.

In the suit of Joshua Denbigh against the Laborers' Union Benevolent Association of the City of New-York, the jury before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, brought in a verdict of $4,500 for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover $20,000 for damages incurred by reason of the defendant's having sent notices to his employers that he was black-mailing laborers in his employ, &c. A motion for a new trial of the case was denied.

The case of Diedrick Knabe and Otto Hoffield against the City, was brought to trial before Judge Donohue in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs were the owners of premises in the annexed Westchester district, which were leased for the use of the Tenth District Civil Court, and brought suit to recover rent for the same. The Common Council, by a resolution passed in the early part of 1874, authorized the renting of the premises. The complaint was dismissed. Mr. Butzel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Francis L. Stetson for the defendant.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a reargument of the application, by Martin Zabrowski, to have set aside an assessment for the out-fall sewer in Eighty-sixth street. The ground of the application is the allegation of the lack of a resolution of the Common Council, sanctioning the building of the sewer. In opposition to the motion a letter of the Controller was read, wherein he states that $3,267,521 94 is involved, and will have to be paid by the City, should the principle on which the application is based prevail. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

A DEFECT IN PLEADINGS.

The case of John McGuire against Ephraim H. Jeany was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action was brought on two notes, one for $1,000 and the other for $2,300, both of which were stated in the complaint to be negotiable notes. The notes were made by Samuel Sinclair, formerly publisher of the *Tribune*, in 1872, and were indorsed by the defendant. The defense set up in the answer was that no demand was made in regard to the $2,300 note, and that both were void for usury. Shortly after the beginning of the trial yesterday, the plaintiff endeavored to put the notes in evidence. It was objected to by the defendant, as it appeared that the larger of the notes was a non-negotiable note and needed different allegations than those made about it in the pleadings. This variance being fatal to the plaintiff's cause, Judge Van Brunt allowed the plaintiff's counsel to "draw a juror." A motion to amend the complaint in the case will be made at the Special Term of the Court.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 1.

SENATE.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said in his remarks of Monday last upon the West Point Appropriation bill he may have done injustice to the graduates of the West Point Military Academy. It was not his intention to convey to the country the idea that West Point had not turned out any eminent men.

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts, or so-called "grasshoppers," and it was indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the same committee favorably on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, with an amendment, which was ordered to be printed, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of material and for the continuation of the work on the building for a Custom-house at St. Louis, and asked for its immediate consideration. The bill provides that the appropriation shall be used for certain iron work.

Mr. MORRILL said it was intended that the amount appropriated by this bill shall be deducted from the appropriation for that building for the ensuing fiscal year. It was necessary that it should be passed now, as it was important to have the contracts for iron work made as soon as possible.

After some debate, Mr. BOUTWELL moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 29. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY PRIOR TO MARCH 1, 1789.

The concurrent resolution instructing the Committee on Library to inquire and report what unpublished documents, correspondence, or other manuscript relative to the history of the country before March 4, 1789, are now in possession of the Department of State, the historical value of the same, and the expediency and cost of publishing the same; and also upon the expediency and cost of publishing the Monroe papers, was received from the House of Representatives, and agreed to.

After the morning hour the unfinished business, the bill declaring the true intent of the Pacific Railroad acts, came up, and, on motion of Mr. Morton, was postponed, and the resolution for the admission of P. B. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana for the period of six years from March 4, 1875, taken up by a vote of 32 to 24, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom, Wright—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, English, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Norwood, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Stevenson, Thurman, Withers—24.

Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Howe, and Clayton, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Dennis, Saulsbury, and Gordon, who would have voted in the negative.

When the name of Mr. Wright was called he said upon the amendment of the Senator from Vermont and upon the main question he was paired with the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Dawes,] but upon the question of taking up the resolution he was at liberty to vote, and therefore voted in the affirmative.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted," so it should read: "Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted," &c.,

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said when this resolution was last before the Senate he had not concluded his remarks. When he took the floor then it was with the understanding that no other Senator desired to speak, and he took the floor for the purpose of closing the debate. Since then he had learned that other Senators desired to speak, and he would now yield.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, argued that the credentials of Mr. Pinchback were in due form of law, and upon them he should be seated. They were duly signed by the Governor, and any investigation as to the manner of his election could only be made after he was seated, after the Senate had assumed jurisdiction of the person of the Senator. Every Senator in the Chamber had his seat upon the certificate signed by the Governor of his State, and he did not see how they could question the right of any one to a seat holding a certificate properly signed by a Governor, and with the seal of the State attached. He spoke of the frauds in Louisiana, and said there was no villainy which could be perpetrated on either side which was not perpetrated to carry that election. But that was not the question before the Senate now. Kellogg had been recognised as Governor of Louisiana by every department of the Government. The Senate had been asked to form a new State Government, but it refused to do so.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said the Senator himself [Mr. Alcorn] had reported to the Senate, as a member of the committee which investigated Louisiana affairs, that the Legislature which elected Pinchback was not the lawful Legislature of the State.

Mr. ALCORN said his views had not been made the law of the case. Since he made that report every department of the Government had recognised Kellogg as Governor. If Kellogg, as Governor of Louisiana, should make a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for an escaped criminal, it would be honored. If his certificate was good in Kentucky affecting the liberty of a person, he did not see why it should not be good here to seat Mr. Pinchback. In the course of his speech Mr. Alcorn was questioned by other members with reference to his previous action on this question, and concluded by referring to the charges of crime against Pinchback, and said even if there were such charges he must be seated, and the investigation as to the truth of such charges be made afterward. The Senate had set such a precedent in the case of Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas. He then referred to the character of Pinchback, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter signed by W. L. McMillan introducing Pinchback to some gentlemen in Chicago, and stating that he was an accomplished and agreeable gentleman. Resuming his remarks he said it had been stated that Pinchback was a barber, but such was not the case. Before the war he was a waiter on one of the largest steam-boats in the South, and was promoted to the position of steward even in the days of slavery. Pinchback held a reputation for honesty and integrity equal to that of any other steward in the South, and his position was one of responsibility. In the days of slavery he always knew his position, and never forced himself out of that position. He never had any trouble with a white man. Mr. Alcorn again referred to the speech of Senator Gordon before the Legislature, in regard to a corrupt judiciary in Mississippi, and said the Senator must have been misinformed, as there was not a more honest judiciary in any State of the Union than in Mississippi. In conclusion, he defended the judiciary of his State, and had various extracts read to show that the Judges there stood very high.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. BOUTWELL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating $75,000 for the St. Louis Custom-house and Post Office was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to adopt necessary measures to secure a proper ventilation of the hall of the House. Adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for the interest on subsidy bonds of the Pacific Railroad Companies, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also, to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public. Adopted.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Mr. METCALFE, of New-York, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, reported a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expenditures for the New-York Post Office, with power to employ a clerk, send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, favored the investigation, and expressed his belief that very great frauds would be found to exist in connection with the structure.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that an examination into the cost of the building of the New-York City Hall at New-York might also be desirable.

Mr. Hoskins' motion was rejected and the resolution was adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint two Centennial Commissioners for the State of Texas, on the nomination of the Governor, in the place of those now acting. Passed.

Mr. HARDENBERGH, of New-Jersey, from the same committee, reported a bill recommending the people of the several States to assemble in their respective counties or towns on the approaching Centennial anniversary, and to cause to be delivered a historical sketch of the county or town from its formation, copies of which are to be filed in the County Clerk's office and in the library of Congress, so that a complete record may thus be had of the progress of the Republic. Passed.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer of the United State. Passed.

The House then, at 1:55, adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

AN UNDERTAKING ON APPEAL.

HOW IT BINDS THE SURETIES—DECISION BY CHIEF JUSTICE MONELL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Chief Justice Monell rendered an interesting decision in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, in the case of Robert Seaman against Anthony McReynolds, impleaded with Thomas O'Callaghan. The action was against the defendants as sureties upon an undertaking given upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals by one Delehanty, from an order of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, reversing a judgment of the Special Term and granting a new trial. Delehanty had recovered a judgment against one Seaman. The latter appealed to the General Term, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. From the order Delehanty appealed to the Court of Appeals, giving the usual stipulation that if the order should be affirmed judgment absolute should be rendered against the appellant. The sureties justified in $500 each. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the General Term by default, and adjudged that the "respondent should recover against the appellant his costs of appeal to this court." And it was further ordered that the record and proceedings be remitted to the Court of Common Pleas, "there to be proceeded upon according to law." On filing the remittitur in the Common Pleas, an order was entered in substance making the judgment of the Court of Appeals the judgment of that court, and that the defendant Seaman recover against the plaintiff Delehanty the costs of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, which were taxed at $226 38. The court also awarded a further judgment against Delehanty, for the costs of the trial, &c., of $638 75. The plaintiff in the present action claimed to recover both sums against Delehanty's sureties. The defendants claimed they were liable only for the costs of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, and asked the court so to instruct the jury. The court declined this, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. The jury thereupon awarded the latter $1,464 42. The defendants then made the present motion for a new trial. Chief Justice Monell in rendering his decision says:

"The question here is against a surety. The judgment for costs against the appellant is valid and can be enforced against him. But the liability of his sureties is to be ascertained by the undertaking they executed. The judgment of the Court of Appeals merely affirmed the order with the costs of that appeal. No damages were awarded. Upon filing the remittitur, the Common Pleas gave judgment for the previous costs against the appellant. To that proceeding the sureties were not parties, and their obligation, incurred when the appeal was taken, does not include them. The effect of the stipulation upon an appeal from an order granting a new trial is, that upon an affirmance of the order the court may give as a final judgment the same judgment that the respondent would have been entitled to if he had been successful at the trial. Hence, in such a case, the judgment absolute is for costs only, and may cover all the costs of the action. Such a recovery is good as against the appellant, who, as a party to the record, is subject to the power of the court. But the power over the sureties is restricted to their written obligations, and cannot be found elsewhere. If I am correct in the view taken of the defendants' liability, then the recovery should have been for the costs of the appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the interest thereon. The verdict must be amended by reducing it to $300 75, that being the costs in the Court of Appeals, ($226 38,) and $74 37 interest from June 20, 1871. The recovery is not confined to the $250 named in the undertaking. Interest beyond the penalty is always recoverable."

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR WAGES.

AFFIDAVITS OF A REMARKABLE CHARACTER SUBMITTED TO THE COURT.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, denied a motion to vacate an attachment heretofore had against the defendant in the case of Mary Leonard against William Van Waran Wilde. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $140, which she alleged to be due to her as wages from the defendant, in whose employ she had been. The latter, in his answer, averred that he had paid her her wages, and further, that her name was not Mary Leonard, but Mary Haberkorn. The plaintiff, making an affidavit that the defendant was about to leave the country and remove his property, obtained an attachment against him, which the defendant sought to have set aside. The affidavits then submitted to the court were somewhat remarkable. The defendant made affidavit that he never intended to leave this country. He further averred that the plaintiff's claim had no foundation except in her own willful perjury, she being, he alleges, a woman of bad character. He says her name is Mary Haberkorn, and that at various times she assumed the aliases of Leonard and of Mary Gautsert. The true story of the difficulty, he says, was that she was in his employ as cook between July, 1875, and February, 1876, when he sold his business to his brother John, the latter employing him afterward as manager of the business, which consisted in the keeping of a restaurant and boarding-house. He then says that his brother John, hearing of the plaintiff's bad character, discharged her, and, as alleged, she thereupon stole from him his bank-book and refused to return it unless he would pay her a certain sum. The defendant's brother corroborates the statements in this affidavit, and alleges that he has begun an action for slander against the plaintiff. Otto Grabow and George A. Clausen also make affidavit that the plaintiff is of bad character, and that she told them she had been paid her wages by the defendant. The affidavits on the plaintiff's side represent things very differently. The plaintiff herself alleges that she was induced by offers of marriage on the part of the defendant to give up her own business and go into his employ; that he offered to pay her wages in addition; that she was seduced by him under promise of marriage, and that he gave her the bank book, telling her to draw the money, but she was not able to do so without a written order from him which he refused to give; that the defendant's brother John is of bad character, and formerly kept a house of ill-fame; that Clausen, who makes affidavit against her, is in the defendant's employ, and that she never heard of or knew such a person as Otto Grabow. She also offered the affidavits of Joseph Leikam, John Johnson, Ferdinand Weissenfels, Antoine Kothe, Emilie Wolfe, and Klemens Ertel, who swear to her good character, to the bad character of the defendant, and to the general statements of the latter.

AN ORGAN PATENT SUIT.

THE QUESTION OF AN ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A PATENT ON AN IMPROVED REED-ORGAN.

The patent suit of Riley Burdett against Jacob Esty and others, involving the question of an alleged infringement of a patent on an improved reed organ, has occupied the attention of Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, Equity Branch, for nearly a week past, and promises to last for some time longer. Among the counsel are E. W. Stoughton and Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Burlington, Vt., for the plaintiff, and Hon. William M. Evarts and Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire, for the defendants. It is claimed by the plaintiff that he was the inventor of an improvement in reed organs, which was secured by letters patent under date of Feb. 23, 1869, and antedated Aug. 24, 1868. These improvements are alleged to consist of a new arrangement of the reed-board, and a method of tuning which secures an increased variety and power in the tone of an additional set of reeds. In the answer of the defendants it is alleged that the stop, peculiar to the Esty organ, called the "Vox Jubilante," was described in a pamphlet issued by them in 1869, which rendered the tone more effective by means of extra reeds, the patent right for which had been owned by them for a long time. It is claimed that the Burdett patent was not invented by him, while it is admitted that large numbers of the organs with this improvement have been manufactured by them. Suit as regards this patent was first begun in the United States District Court for the State of Vermont, to perpetually enjoin the defendants, and also to recover damages for the alleged infringement of the patent right. It involves a great amount of money, the costs alone now amounting to a large sum. The principal exhibit offered by the defendant has been an organ, alleged to have been made in Connecticut in 1866, substantially covering the improvement claimed by the plaintiff, and it has been argued by the plaintiff's counsel that this was made by the defendants for the purposes of this action—to defraud the inventor of his just claims. To-day the argument of Mr. Stoughton will be made, and possibly that of Mr. Evarts.

SEQUEL TO THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

Some time ago, under the law regarding moieties to informers, Deputy Collectors Phelps and Balch, Deputy Surveyor Klinck, and Messrs. Mooney and Bolan, private detectives, made application to the United States District Judge of this district for compensation for furnishing information which led to the seizure of the silks smuggled by Charles L. Lawrence and Col. Des Anges. The law repealing the giving of moieties to informers in cases of undervaluation of smuggled goods provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may award such amount, not exceeding one-half of the value of the goods condemned, to the informer, as he may deem just, on the certificate of the United States District Judge of the district where the seizure was made. Judge Blatchford ruled that the matter as regarded the officials must pass directly before the Secretary of the Treasury, but referred the claims of the detectives to United States Commissioner Osborn to report upon the merits of their case and the amount properly due them. Commissioner Osborn reported that none of the parties named could be considered the sole informer, as the information in the case came out in an investigation in which all the parties were concerned. He, however, recommended that Messrs. Bolan and Mooney be paid $5,000, and that the other officials named receive some reward beyond their salaries. Judge Blatchford has approved this report, and it has now been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for confirmation.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Price vs. Cohen, &c.—I denied the motion previously made for a Receiver after a full hearing and after carefully examining the affidavits submitted. As the case is so doubtful, and the appointment of a Receiver might work great injury to the defendant, I feel constrained to deny this motion also. The motion may be renewed on other and further papers.

Appiavius vs. Waber.—The case made by the plaintiffs' complaint and affidavits is entirely met and overthrown by the answer and affidavits of defendants, and in familiar principles the preliminary injunction must be denied with costs of motion.

Huebner vs. Roosevelt.—The affidavit seems to me to be sufficient. All that the statute requires is that the applicant should state in his affidavit that he is a party to a suit actually pending in a court of record, and that the testimony of any witness within this State is material and necessary to the prosecution or defense of said suit. The affidavit here contains the title of the suit which is in this court, and states that the affiant is plaintiff; that the action is at issue, and that the testimony, &c., is material. The case in 5th How, 399 has not been followed in this court.

SUPREME COURT—PART III.

By Judge Larremore.

Hurne vs. The Mayor and City of New-York.—Five per cent. allowance granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hotten vs. Hotten.—See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Spofford et al. vs. The Texas Land Company.—Plaintiffs' Attorney will engross the findings, &c., for signing, &c.

Rodman et al. vs. Barretis.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide events.

Franck vs. The Chemical National Bank.—Motion granted.

Archer vs. The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide events. Memorandum.

Claflin et al. vs. Meyer.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Birney vs. Palmer.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Seward vs. Wilde.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Motions Granted.—Eneas vs. Houpe; Rust vs. Hauselt.

Cooper et al. vs. Platt.—Motions granted, to be entered upon notice.

Constantine vs. Rapp.—Demurrer overruled.

Schenck vs. Ferguson et al.—The plaintiff is entitled to costs, the defendant Ferguson to a single bill of costs; as to the latter the costs should be offset; exclusively inserted in judgment.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Orders granted.—Kirk vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company; Cory vs. Bates; Young vs. Farley et al.; Norris vs. Smith; Rodgers et al. vs. Kantak; Mount et al. vs. Jones et al.; Haven vs. Daly et al.

By Chief Justice Monell.

The Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow, impleaded—(Case 1 and amendments.)—Settled.

Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.—Proposed amendments disallowed. Case settled.

Searmen vs. Reynolds, impleaded, &c.—Verdict to be reduced to costs in Court of Appeals and interest. (See opinion.)

Gentil vs. Brennan, Sheriff.—Motion for new trial denied. (See opinion.)

Godillot vs. Hazard et al.—Judgment settled and entered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Stevens vs. Brennan.—Motion to serve supplemental complaint granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——, J.

Nos.
56—Livingston vs. White.
82—Eldridge vs. Maclay.
88—Connolly vs. Connolly.
90—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stern.
94—Miller vs. Nichols.
95—Philad. and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Butler, &c.
96—Same vs. Same.
127—Matter of Levy.
134—Matter of Porter.
136—Matter of Redmond.
137—Matter of Redmond.
142—Corrigan vs. Shaw.
156—Matter of Barr.
157—Matter of Arnot.
163—Beers vs. Walker.
205—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
210—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Florence.

Nos.
211—Wilson Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Woodruff.
235—Matter of Third Av. R. R. Co.
250—Matter of Security Savings Bank.
251—Bruff vs. Security Ins. Co.
257—Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.
262—Matter of Mandeville.
325—Philad. and Reading Coal, &c., Co. vs. Packer.
327—The People vs. Fowler. (two motions.)
330—Gardiner vs. The Mayor.
336—Bage vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Law and Fact.

No. 268—Koffman vs. Schoenmann.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued, held in Supreme Court General Term room.

Case on—No. 2064—People vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead.
225—McGuire vs. Tardy et al.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
382—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
2531—Crotty vs. The Mayor.
2532—The Suburban Gas Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2352—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1218—Kelly vs. Van Triet et al.
1056—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
772—McKee vs. Cheney.
1230—The Gold and S. Tel. vs. Poppenhausen.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
1804—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
2336—Thomson, Assessor, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1548—The N. Y. & B. Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.
1058½—Rucker vs. Mead et al.
1060½—Smith, Trustee, vs. Mead et al.
1062½—Rucker vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
2262—Coatrous et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1020—Johnson vs. Gaynor, Executrix, et al.
1240—Graham versus The Mayor, &c.
1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin et al.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.
698—Gourand vs. Spencer.
1824—Hallacker versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1268—Sanford vs. McPhail.
844—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
1200—Demarest, Assignee, vs. Paillard et al.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
1358—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co.
1362—Beebe vs. Knight.
1364—Mayor vs. Tradesman's Nat. Bank.
1366—Parish vs. Snyder.
1368—Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.
1370—Loaners' Bk. vs. ——.
1372—Walsh, &c., vs. Rooney et al.
1374—Lamberston vs. Van Boskerck et al.
1376—Snyder et al. vs. Bristol et al.
1378—Bleakley vs. Malloy.
1380—Devoe et al. vs. Spaulding.
1382—Breslin vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.
1384—Brown, &c., vs. Pell.
1386—Willett vs. Mead, Impleaded, &c.
1388—Morris vs. De Wolf.
1390—McAndrews et al. vs. Hyslop.
1394—Bauer vs. Zeiss.
1396—Leavitt et al. versus Hellbruen.
1398—U. S. S. Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.
1400—Goodwin et al. vs. Concklin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No.
1690—Silber vs. Perine.

No.
1689—Johnston vs. Levine.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutze et al.
1519—Sewards vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
1473—Woods vs. Beams.
1302—Strutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R.
2173—Wood vs. The Mayor.
2174—Same vs. Same.
1474—Lefevre vs. Kellogg.
1453—Smith vs. Kelly.
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
1471—Clarke vs. Dillon et al.

Nos.
1445—Reimer vs. Adolph.
1441—Kavanagh vs. Poillon.
2284—Battersby vs. The Mayor.
1676—Hillman, Ex'r, vs. Raphael.
1684—Cowie vs. The U. S. Marrezzo Marble Co.
1646—Thomas vs. The Mayor.
1722—Cox vs. Limbach et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1495—Kenyon vs. Duryea.

Nos.
1665—Mackay vs. Astel.
1785—Meehan vs. La Salle.
1798—Palmer vs. Lang.
2124—Taylor vs. Phillips.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J.; Alker and McAdam, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.
Cellier et al. vs. Merch. Dispatch Transportation Co.
Price vs. Bush.
Danziger vs. Foerster et al.
Same vs. Same.
Bank of the Metropolis vs. Worthington.

Nos. Enumerated.
2—Price vs. Bush.
3—Dreyer vs. Stark.
4—Thorne vs. Thompson.

Nos.
6—Phelps vs. Geisenheimer.
10—Blinn vs. Rothschild.
15—The SunP. and P. Ass'n vs. Conklin et al.
16—Guthman vs. Kline.
17—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.
21—Brett vs. Burdick.
22—McNaught vs. Byk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

The People vs. Austin Black and John Dusenbury. Subornation of perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Denis Finerty, rape.
Henry Richards, misdemeanor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200 West. Union.... 70¾
500 do........ 70⅝
3500 do........ 70¼
2930 do........ 70⅜
1100 do........ 70½
5 do........ 70
10 do........ 70⅞
2900 do........ 70½
100 do......c. 70½
800 do........ 70⅝
500 do........ 70¾
3300 do........ 70⅝
1100 North-west....s3. 42¼
200 North-west. Pf..... 63¾
2000 Pacific Mail..... 29¼
2000 do........ 29½
800 do........ 29⅜
2100 do......b3. 29¼
700 do........ 29⅛
600 do......c. 29⅝
1800 do........ 29⅜
500 do......b3. 29½
200 do........ 29⅝
1400 do........ 29¼
300 do......b3. 29⅜
100 Kas. Pacific...s3. 13
400 do........ 13

100 N. Y. C. & Hud...115¾
100 Erie Railway...s3. 18
100 do........ 18⅛
200 do......s3. 18⅛
700 do........ 18¼
100 do......b60. 18⅜
50 Mich. Central..... 60
500 Lake Shore..... 60¼
900 do........ 60⅜
900 do........ 60½
700 do......s3. 60⅝
1500 do......s3. 60⅜
100 do........ 60⅞
1200 do........ 60¾
700 do......c. 60⅞
200 do........ 60⅞
200 do......s3. 60¾
100 N. J. Central.b3.106⅞
800 St. Paul..... 42¼
200 do........ 42⅜
100 do........ 42½
100 St. Paul Pf..... 79¼
100 do......s3. 79⅛
100 do........ 79⅜
100 Tol. & Wabash..... 3¾
500 do........ 4
100 St. L. & Kas. C..... 6⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.121⅝
70,000 do......b. c.121⅝
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........121½
10,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.127

$21,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.121½
20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81........118⅞
50,000 do......12.118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo.6s,L.bs.b.c.103
7,000 N.Y.St.B.L.R.104⅝
1,000 Dis.of C. 3.65s. 73
1,000 do........ 72⅝
5,000 C.&R.I.& P.7s.109
5,000 C.,B.& Q.C.7s.109
6,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 99
2,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La C. Div......102
9,000 M.& S.P. C.S.F. 89
31,000 N.,W. C. C. G. 92⅜
10,000 C.,C.C.&I.1st.109½
25,000 do......b. c.109⅞
9,000 do........ 110
10,000 Un.P. 7s. L. G.103⅜
5,000 Un. P. S.F.x in. 92⅛
1,000 do......c. 92¼
7,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 89⅞
1,000 do........ 89¾
4,000 Alt.&T.H.2d P. 93
2,000 W. Pac. bds...101¼
19,000 T.&W.1,St.L.d. 66
2,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 90⅛
5 Bank of Com.....117¼
10 Ger. Am. Bank..... 79⅞
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....115
100 Merchants Bank.119
38 Del. & H. Canal..120⅞
1000 Con. Coal...b. c. 45½
100 do........ 45
50 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.115¾
400 do........115½
700 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 18⅛
800 do......b3. 18¼
1700 do........ 18⅛
200 do......c. 18⅜
822 do........ 18¼
2700 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 29⅜
1000 do........ 29¼
600 do......b3. 29⅛
450 do........ 29
1400 do........ 28⅞
700 do........ 28¾
100 do........ 28⅝
100 do........ 28½
200 do........ 28¼
100 do........ 28⅜
1200 do........ 28
600 do........ 28⅛
100 do........ 27⅞
400 do......s3. 28
800 do........ 27¾
100 do........ 27⅝
900 do........ 27⅞
1900 do........ 27¾
100 do........ 27⅝
800 do........ 27½
200 do........ 27¾
300 do........ 27⅞
50 do........ 28¼
550 do........ 28
1200 do........ 27⅞
1500 do........ 27¾
600 do......s3. 27⅝
800 do........ 27⅜
200 do......s3. 27½
400 do........ 27¼
500 do........ 27½
500 do........ 27
300 do........ 26⅞
500 do........ 26¾
500 do........ 26⅝
800 do........ 26½
500 do........ 26⅜
1400 do........ 26¼
300 do........ 26⅛
2100 do........ 26
1000 do........ 26⅛
200 do........ 26¼

4000 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 70⅝
800 do......s3. 70½
20 do........ 70¾
3100 do........ 70½
100 do......b. c. 70½
1500 do........ 70⅜
1000 do........ 70½
1100 do........ 70¼
200 do......c. 70⅛
100 do........ 70¼
1800 do........ 70⅜
1900 do........ 70¼
500 do......s5. 70½
700 do........ 70⅜
100 do........ 70¼
900 do........ 70⅛
7900 do........ 70
100 do........ 69¾
1300 do........ 69⅞
500 Atl. & P. Tel.b. c. 20½
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 60⅜
105 Am. Ex.......b. c. 62½
300 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 60¾
100 do......b3. 60¾
100 do........ 60⅝
400 do......s3. 60½
200 do........ 60⅝
100 do......s3. 60⅝
300 do........ 60½
4000 do........ 60⅜
100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.b3.102
15 Clev.&Pitt.Gt.b.c. 94⅛
200 Cen. R. of N. J....106¾
150 do......b. c.107
300 Chi. & N. W.b.c. 42⅜
100 do........ 42½
100 do......b3. 42⅜
25 do........ 42½
520 do........ 42¼
300 do........ 42¼
100 do......b3. 42¼
1400 do........ 42
100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 63⅜
100 do........ 63⅛
100 do........ 63¼
100 do........ 63
200 Chi. & R. I.b.c.s3.110¼
30 P.,Ft.W.& C.G'd.103
70 do......b. c.102½
10 Alb. & Susq.....103
300 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c. 42½
200 do........ 42⅜
100 do......s3. 42⅜
100 do......s3. 42¼
900 do........ 42
700 do........ 42⅛
1100 do........ 42¼
300 do........ 42⅛
100 C.M.&St.P.P.bc.b3. 79⅛
300 do........ 79
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 4
100 do......s3. 3⅞
200 do......s3. 3⅝
200 do........ 3½
263 Del., L. & W..b.c.118
200 St.L.K.C.& N.b.c. 6½
100 St.L.K.C.&N.P.b.c. 32¼
100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 19
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 29¼
100 do........ 29
100 Ohio & Miss.....b.c. 21⅛
1500 do........ 21¼
100 do......s3. 21⅛
600 do........ 21
600 do........ 21⅛
700 do........ 21¼
800 do........ 21⅛
1000 do........ 21
300 C., C. & I. C..... 4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. C. 6s,'81.123¼
5,000 H.&St.J.8,C.x'. 79¾
2,000 C.Pac.G.bds.c.108¾
13,000 N. W.C.C.G.bs. 92½
10,000 do........ 92⅜
10,000 St. P.1st,I.&M. 94½
500 Consolid. Coal..... 45
50 do........ 45½
100 Quicksilver..... 19
1100 Western Union.. 70
200 do........ 70⅛
100 do......s5. 70
100 do......s3. 70
1500 do........ 70⅛
500 do........ 70¼
2300 do........ 70⅜
2400 do........ 70½
100 do........ 70⅜
500 do........ 70¼
1900 do........ 70⅛
700 do........ 70
200 do........ 69⅞
2000 do........ 69¾
1700 do........ 69⅝
2300 do........ 69½
300 do........ 69⅜
700 do........ 69¼
400 do........ 69⅜
100 do........ 69½
1000 do........ 69⅜
3000 do........ 69¼
500 do........ 69⅛
2400 do........ 69¼
200 Erie Railway..... 18⅜
900 do......b3. 18⅛
900 do........ 18⅛
400 do........ 18¼
400 Pacific Mail..... 26⅜
600 do........ 26⅛
600 do........ 26⅜
900 do........ 26⅞
100 do........ 27
600 do........ 26¾
600 do........ 26⅝
1400 do........ 26⅛
200 do........ 26⅜
700 do......s3. 26¼
1200 do........ 26⅛
100 do........ 25⅞
600 do........ 25¾
100 do........ 26⅛
210 do........ 26

100 Mich. Cen.....b3. 60
500 do........ 59⅞
100 Lake Shore...b3. 60½
500 do........ 60⅜
300 do........ 60⅜
600 do......b3. 60½
3400 do........ 60⅜
2300 do........ 60⅜
1000 do........ 60¼
100 do........ 60¼
200 Union Pacific..... 67
100 Rock Island.....110⅛
100 do........110
100 North-western... 42½
700 do........ 42¼
200 do........ 42⅜
200 do........ 42¼
100 do......c. 42
100 do........ 42
100 North-west. Pf... 63
200 do........ 63⅛
200 do........ 63¼
23 Chicago & Alton.101
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 6½
200 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12½
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3.115¼
400 Tol. & Wab....s3. 3¼
250 do........ 3½
500 St. Paul..... 42⅜
200 do........ 42¼
400 do........ 42⅛
600 do........ 42
100 do......b30. 42
100 do......b30. 41⅞
100 do........ 41⅝
200 do........ 41⅝
100 do........ 41¾
300 do........ 41⅞
300 St. Paul Pf..... 78⅛
500 do........ 78¾
400 do......c. 78½
300 do......s60. 77½
100 do........ 78¼
100 do........ 78⅛
1600 Ohio & Miss..... 20⅞
1100 do........ 21
100 do......s3. 21
100 do......s3. 20¾
100 do........ 20⅝
100 do........ 20⅜
100 do........ 20½
100 C. C. & I. C..... 4⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1867........121⅝

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1867........121½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.103¼
5,000 Tenn.6s,n. S's. 43½
5,000 B.H.&Erie 1st. 21½
4,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92¼
3,000 C. & Mil. 1st..102
6,000 C.,C.C.& I.1st.110
2,000 M. & E. 1st....117
1,000 Long Dock B.105½
1,000 L. B. & W. 2d. 117⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½
3,000 Har. 1st.7s.C.119
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 92⅛
7,000 Un. Pac 1st....105¾
1,000 A.&T.H.2d,Pf. 93
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St.Louis Div. 66
20 Bank of Com.b.c.115½
10 Am. Ex. B'k.b.c.114
22 D.&H.Can.Co.b.c.120¾
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c. 20½
200 N.Y. C. & H.R.b.c.115½
100 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 69
2400 do........ 69¼
1500 do........ 69⅜
200 do........ 69½
900 do........ 69⅝
700 do........ 69½
1300 do........ 69⅜
600 do........ 69¼
2300 do........ 69⅛
6500 do........ 69
200 do........ 69⅛
500 do........ 69¼
500 do........ 69⅜
800 do........ 69½
100 do........ 69⅝
2500 do........ 69¼
900 Erie Railway.b.c. 18¼
100 M. Cen....b. c. s3. 60
200 Illinois Central...101¾
100 do.b. c. s3.101¾
400 C. & P. Guar...b.c. 94
10 do........ 93¾
700 C. & N. W...b. c. 42⅜
100 do........ 42⅜
200 C. & R. I....b. c.110
500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 42
500 C., M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 78⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W...118
300 do.b. c. b3.117¾

1000 Pacific Mail.b.c. 26
100 do......b3. 26¼
200 do........ 26⅜
300 do........ 26½
500 do........ 26⅜
200 do........ 26½
300 do........ 26
500 do........ 25⅞
300 do........ 25¾
600 do........ 25⅞
600 do........ 26
700 do........ 26⅛
100 do........ 26¼
200 do........ 26⅜
200 do........ 26⅝
1100 do........ 26¾
1600 do........ 26⅞
600 do........ 27
800 do........ 27¼
100 do........ 27⅛
700 do........ 27
100 do........ 26⅞
400 do........ 26¾
300 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 60⅜
600 do........ 60½
900 do........ 60⅝
300 do........ 60¾
800 do........ 60⅝
400 do......s3. 60⅝
1100 do......s3. 60⅝
2000 do........ 60⅜
100 do........ 60½
500 do......s3. 60½
600 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 20⅝
1600 do........ 20½
100 do........ 20⅝
200 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 3½
300 Col., C. & I. C..... 4½
100 do....b. c. 4¾
100 Alt. & T. Haute. 5¾
100 do....b. c. s3. 5½
100 Kans. Pac....b. c. 13¼
50 do........ 13½
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12¼
50 St. L., I. M. & S...b. c. opg. 25

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. Cur.6s.127⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91¾
2,000 Ohio & Mis.2d. 77½
2,000 West. U. Tel. C.. 1900....... 98½
3,000 H.&StJo.8s,C. 79¾
25 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80
210 Consol. Coal..... 45
100 do......b3. 45
500 Western Union.. 69⅝
1000 do........ 69½
300 do........ 69⅜
3600 do........ 69¼
500 do......s3. 69¼
300 Michigan Cen..... 60⅛
200 Union Pacific..... 66½
400 Lake Shore....b3. 60⅝
50 do........ 60⅞
300 do........ 60⅝
1100 do........ 60½
25 St. Louis & I. M... 25

300 Pacific Mail..... 26⅞
100 do........ 26¾
100 do........ 26⅝
1100 do........ 26½
200 do......s3. 26½
300 do........ 26¼
600 do........ 26⅜
1100 do........ 26⅞
300 Erie Railway..... 18⅛
300 do......s3. 18⅛
100 North-western... 42¼
300 do........ 42⅛
100 North-west. Pref. 63¼
300 St. Paul..... 42
80 Morris & Essex.105¼
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 19
700 Ohio & Miss..... 20⅝
300 do........ 20½
300 do........ 20⅝

WEDNESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The bear plot thickens on the Stock Exchange and the sanguine individuals who yesterday fondly fancied that prices had touched bottom to-day realized what a grievous mistake they had made. The bears renewed their onslaught on the market this morning, Western Union and Pacific Mail continuing to be the principal objects of assault. Every one who cared to listen was regaled with the story that the Western Union Company would pass the April dividend, while as to Pacific Mail it was confidently asserted that the finances of the company were in a very bad state, that the opposition company would ruin the Pacific Mail concern, and that the dread form of a Receiver was looming in the distance. These gloomy reports, assisted by free sales, had the effect of breaking down Pacific Mail from 29½ to 25¾ and Western Union from 70¾ to 69, both stocks recording a merely fractional recovery at the close. These stocks together with Lake Shore absorbed the chief speculative interest of the day, the remainder of the list having been comparatively quiet within a narrow range of quotations. Lake Shore after advancing to 60⅞ and reacting to 60⅛, closed at 60½@60⅝. The Granger shares declined ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent., St. Paul common touching 41⅝, the preferred 78¼, North-western common 42, and the preferred 63; but at the close there was a recovery of ¼@½ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi fell off to 20⅜, Wabash to 3¼, Union Pacific to 66½, Michigan Central to 59⅞, Rock Island to 110, and New-York Central to 115¼, with only a slight rally in the late dealings. Erie was firm at 18@18⅜, closing at 18⅛. Investment shares ruled quiet. The total transactions footed up 246,000 shares, of which 95,000 were in Western Union, 64,000 in Pacific Mail, 33,000 in Lake Shore, 12,000 in Ohio and Mississippi, and 9,000 in Erie.

The money market was without essential change to-day. The highest rate paid by borrowers on call was 4 ₱ cent., while the great bulk of business was at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. The currency movement to and from this centre has been small of late and presents no feature worthy of comment. Prime indorsed business notes are in demand at 4½@6 ₱ cent., the offerings of that class of paper being light. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices were unimportant. The London market for securities was weak for Consols and firm for United States bonds. The former declined to 94⅛@94¼ for money and to 94⅜ for the account. 1865s, (old,) closed at 105, 1867s at 108⅛, 10-40s at 106@106⅛, and new 5s, at 106⅜@106½. Erie advanced to 16¼@16⅜ for the common and to 32½@33 for the preferred. At Paris French Rentes advanced from 66f. 52½c. to 66f. 75c. Foreign exchange was steady on the basis of $4 85¾ for prime bankers' long, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for short, sterling, the demand having been light. Gold advanced from 114⅛ to 114¼, closing at the latter quotation. The Treasury to-day paid out nearly $2,000,000 on account of March interest, but these disbursements had no influence on speculation in the Gold Room. The rates on gold loans ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are reported at $400,000, and for Havana at $250,000, all gold coin. The $100,000 engaged yesterday for shipment by the Russia was withdrawn, and the steamer took out only $8,000 silver. At San Francisco to-day $12,500 coin and $43,400 bullion was shipped for the East. The decrease in the public debt for February amounted to $3,272,000.

Government and railroad bonds were firm on a fairly active business. State bonds were quiet, with the changes insignificant.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$2,001,378 14
Gold payments	416,060 91
Gold balance	46,712,186 34
Currency receipts	483,847 95
Currency payments	1,014,871 26
Currency balance	36,865,065 82
Customs	593,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114⅛	114¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121½	121½
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85¾
New-York Central	115½	115½
Rock Island	110⅜	110
Pacific Mail	29¾	26⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42½	42
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	79½	78⅝
Lake Shore	60¾	60½
Chicago & North-western	42⅜	42⅛
Chicago & North-western Pref.	63⅞	63¼
Western Union	70⅜	69¼
Union Pacific	67½	66½
Toledo & Wabash	3⅝	3½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118	117¾
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107
Panama	131¼	132
Erie	18⅛	18⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	20⅝
C., C. & Ind. Central	5	4¾
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19½	19
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	29½	29
Michigan Central	60	60⅛
Illinois Central	102	101¾
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115¾	115¼	1,050
Erie	18⅜	18	8,825
Lake Shore	60⅞	60⅛	33,350
Wabash	4	3¼	2,800
North-western	42½	42	5,600
North-western Preferred	63½	63	1,800
Rock Island	110¼	110	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42½	41⅝	9,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79½	78¼	2,800
Pittsburg	94	94	400
Del., Lack. and Western	118	117¾	538
New-Jersey Central	107	106¾	400
Michigan Central	60⅛	59⅞	1,000
Illinois Central	102	101¾	400
Union Pacific	67	66½	400
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4½	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19	19	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	29¼	29	200
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	20⅜	12,100
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12⅛	300
Western Union	70¾	69	95,160
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20½	20½	600
Pacific Mail	29½	25¾	63,950
Quicksilver	19	18⅞	100
Consolidation Coal	45½	45	1,950
Kansas Pacific	13¼	13	650
Alton and Terre Haute	5½	5½	200
American Express	62½	62½	100
St. L., K. C. and N.	6⅝	6⅝	700
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	32¼	32¼	300
Total sales			246,273

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	127	127¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123	123¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅜	123½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅜	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅜	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅜	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅜	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	*119⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119

*Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $1,924,000 for interest and $104,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$26,732,000
Gold balances	1,178,430
Currency balances	1,346,529

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$69,429,362
Currency balances	3,333,364
Gold exchanges	3,455,690
Gold balances	647,372

The following were the bids for various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86	31	N.C.N.C. R. A. & O.	55
Alabama 8s, '86	31	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J.	42
Alabama 8s, '88	31¼	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O	42
Georgia 6s	93	N.C.Fund.Act, 1866.	10½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104	N.C.Fund.Act, 1868.	9½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N.C. new bds. J.& J.	9
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	101	N.C. new bds.A.& O.	8½
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C.Spl. Tax,class 1.	3
Louisiana 6s	44	N. C.Spl.Tax,class 2.	2⅞
La. 6s, new bonds	44	N. C.Spl.Tax,class 3.	2¾
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt.	44	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	44	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	44	South Carolina 6s	36
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	35	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	35½
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75.	44	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	35½
La. 8s, L. Bds. 1910	11	S. C. Fund. Act,1866.	35½
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S.C.L.C.1889, J. & J.	35½
Michigan 7s, '90	108	S.C.L.C.1889, A.& O.	35½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101	S. C. 7s of 1888	36
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101	S. C. non-f. bds	4½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101	Tennessee 6s, old	44½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds	43½
L.B.due'81 to '91 inc.	103	Tenn. 6s, new series.	43½
Han.& St.Jo.due '86.	102½	Texas 10s of 1876	100
Han.& St.Jo.due '87.	102½	Virginia 6s, old	86½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	104⅛	Va. 6s, new bds. '66.	37
N.Y.Coup. B'ty L'n.	104⅛	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	37
N.Y.6s, Gold L'n '91.	120	Va. 6s, consol bds	75
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	69
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17½	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	9
N.C.N. C. R. J. & J.	55	Dis. of Col.3-65s.1924.	72½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	114	Buffalo & E. n. bds.	106
Alb. & Susq. 2d	108½	Buffalo & S. L. 7s	103
Alb. & Susq. 3d	100	Lake Shore Div. bds.	105½
B., H. & E. 1st	21	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	99
B., H. & E. 1st, Gd.	29½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	99
B., C.R.&M.1st 7s,G.	47	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	103½
Chic. & Alton 1st	115½	N. J. South. 1st 7s	20
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	107	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.	101¼
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	109	N. Y.C. & Hud. 1st C.	122½
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s,'95	98½	N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st R.	120
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n.	113½	Hud. R.7s2d S. F.,'85.	112
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C.	111¼	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	118⅛
C. of N. J. 1st, Conv.	108¾	North Missouri 1st	91½
Am. D. & Imp. Bds.	104	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98¾
M.&S.P.1st7s$G.R.D.	98	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	108¾
M.& St.P.1st,La.C.D	102½	Cen. Pac. San Jo. br.	97
M.& S.P., M.I.&M.D.	94½	Cen.Pac.Cal. &O.1st.	94⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd.	105½	Cen. Pac. L. Gt. bds.	98½
Chic. & N. W. Int.bs.	104½	Union Pacific S. F.	x92⅛
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	103	South P.R.Bs.of Mo.	70
Chic. & N. W. Ex.bs.	95	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	89¾
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	92⅜	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	72
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	91	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	108
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st C. bs.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	103
Morris & Essex 1st	116	Cl. & Pitt. Cons.S.F.	109¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	109	Cl. & Pitt. 4th, S. F.	102
Erie 1st, Extended	109⅛	R., W. & Og.Con.1st.	93⅞
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	102½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	103	Alton & Ter. H. 1st.	104
Long Dock bds.	105½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	93
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st'77.	93	T., Peo. & W., E. D.	85
Buff.,N.Y.&E.L.bds.	93	T., Peo. & W.,W.D.	80½
Han.&St.Jo.L'dG't's.	x79¾	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	90
D.&SiouxC'ty,2ddiv.	105	T. &W.1st,St.L.Div.	65
CedarF'ls&Minn.1st.	87	Tol. & W. 2d	64
Cleve. & Tol. S. F'd.	106	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	45
Cleve., P.&A.,oldbds.	104	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	90
Cleve., P.&A.,newbs.	104⅝	W. Un. Bds, 1900, C.	98¼
Detroit, M. & T. bds.	100¾	W. Un. Bds, 1900, R.	98½

And the following for City Bank shares:

Butchers'&Drovers'	135	Mercantile	106
Central National	100	Metropolitan	128
City	300	Nassau	103
Commerce	115¼	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	99
Fulton	150	Pacific	170
Gallatin National	128	Park	125
Imp't'rs' & Traders'	190	Phenix	95
Mechanics'	138	Union	143

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	....
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	142½	142⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅜	21½
Northern Central Railroad	40¼	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106	105¼

The interest due March 1 on the first mortgage gold bonds of the New-Jersey and New-York Railway Company will be paid at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. are offering seven per cent. first consolidated thirty-year sinking fund mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, the total amount under the mortgage being $3,000,000. This road has always promptly met its engagements, and during the past three years has been placed in excellent order.

Mr. Edward Matthews has removed his office to No. 71 Broadway. Bankers, brokers, and others in need of eligible accommodations in the immediate vicinity of the Stock and Gold Exchange would do well to inspect the list of offices which Mr. Matthews has to let.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Spirits Turp., bbls	13
Bees-wax, pks	14	Resin, bbls	11
Cotton, bales	3,798	Oil-cake, pks	389
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	28	Pork, pks	772
Copper, bbls	29	Beef, pks	704
Dried Fruit, pks	19	Cut-meats, pks	2,492
Eggs, bbls	2,318	Grease, pks	32
Flour, bbls	10,509	Lard, pks	855
Wheat, bushels	950	Stearine, pks	305
Corn, bushels	23,000	Butter, pks	3,613
Oats, bushels	23,475	Cheese, pks	1,820
Malt, bushels	4,200	Tallow, pks	387
Grass-seed, bags	98	Dressed Hogs, No	320
Flax-seed, bags	2	Pea-nuts, bags	132
Beans, bbls	295	Pecans, pks	61
Peas, bushels	70	Rice, pks	1,018
B. E. Peas, bags	71	Skins, bales	56
Corn-meal, bags	194	Starch, bxs	641
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tea, half-chests	2
Hops, bales	150	Tobacco, hhds	386
Hides, No	5,524	Tobacco, bxs., &c	845
Hides, bales	2,113	Whisky, bbls	396
Leather, sides	8,607	Wool bales	594
Molasses, bbls	1,607		

ASHES—Quiet at former rates. We quote prices nominally steady on the basis of $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ₱ 100 ℔. Stock in warehouse, 1,398 bbls., including 1,361 bbls. Pots and 37 bbls. Pearls.

BEES-WAX—In request and quoted steady at from 31c.@33½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 20c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Trade has been quite tame in the wholesale line since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10; Newcastle Gas, $6@$6 50; Scotch Gas, $6 50@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6@$6 50; Cumberland, soft, $6, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—Scarce and quiet; prices nominal....Stock in first hands, 275 bags.

COFFEE—Inactive; quotations nominally as before. Sales, 160 bags St. Domingo on private terms. Stock in first hands here this morning, 201,289 bags Rio and Santos, and 133,401 mats and 42,477 bags other kinds....Receipts of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports in February, 103,802 bags, (of which 47,410 bags here;) sales in February, 177,314 bags, (of which 73,341 bags here.)

COTTON—Has been very tame for early delivery at former nominal quotations....Ordinary quoted at 9 1-16c.; Low Middling at 11 13-16c.@12 1-16c.; Middling at 12⅝c.@12 13-16c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 645 bales, (of which 305 bales were on last evening,) including 70 bales to shippers, 375 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business moderate, checked in part by the firmer range of prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bales, (of which 1,700 bales were on last evening and 16,100 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 12 7-16c.; April, 12¾c.; May, 13 1-32c.; June, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; July, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; August, 13 23-32c.@13¾c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,798 bales, and at the shipping ports were 7,776 bales, against 19,339 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 60,403 bales, against 78,142 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,462,793 bales, against 2,956,238 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 35,219 bales; to the Continent, 22,125 bales; stock in New-York, 172,470 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 846,837 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12 13-16	12 13-16
Good Middling	13⅛	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Good Mid	13⅜	13½	13¾	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14⅜	14⅞	15	15

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord'ry	10 5-16	Middling	11 11-16

DYE-WOODS—Quoted steady, but comparatively dull. Stock, 600 tons Lima-wood, 534 tons Logwood, 281 tons Bar-wood, 94 tons Fustic, and 43 tons Cam-wood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request for export and home use, at drooping prices. Holders generally more urgent in their offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 50@$6 15; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice extra State at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 10; choice to fancy do., $5 15@$5 65; City Mills extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping extra Western at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15 for small lots and lines, and trade and family extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,450 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western shipping extras, Minnesota extras, and City Mill extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull at about previous rates. Sales, 900 bbls....Rye Flour in less demand at unchanged figures; sales of 270 bbls., chiefly at $4 70@$5 for good to choice Superfine....Corn-meal very dull and weak in price. Sales equal to 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly Western. No bids reported for Brandywine.

GRAIN—A very quiet market has been noted for Wheat, prices of which have been generally quoted weak, though not decidedly lower. Export demand limited. Some milling inquiry noted. Dealings almost wholly in the poorer grades of Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at $1 18 for good Mixed Milwaukee Spring, delivered from store; $1 14 for fair do., in store; $1 16 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, Mixed, afloat, (with prime No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at $1 26@$1 27, afloat;) $1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 02@$1 10 for rejected and common Spring car lots; $1 45 for Amber Pennsylvania, (9 car-loads,) afloat....Corn has been more freely dealt in, chiefly on export account, opening easier in price, but closing more firmly. Business mainly in new Mixed Western grades and ungraded, afloat, and new Mixed do., ungraded, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 62½c.@63c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 61½c.@63½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63¼c. for prime, afloat, and 61½c. for very good, in store; 60c.@60¾c., chiefly at 60¼c.@60½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 61c.@63½c. for new Yellow New-Jersey, the latter for very dry; 62c.@63c., mostly at 63c., for new Yellow Southern; with 62c. asked for Low Mixed, New-York inspection, and 69c. for old Mixed Western, in store....More demand noted for forward delivery, but at easier rates....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at 62½c.; April at 62½c. (nominally.)....Sales were reported of 30,000 bushels, March option, at 62½c. ₱ bushel....Rye dull, lower, and unsettled; sales reported of a car-load of State, at 80c. Quotations for full lots wholly nominal....Of Barley, 10,000 bushels Canada sold on private terms. Market quoted about steady....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat nominally as last quoted....Oats very quiet, and quoted a shade lower, with sales reported to-day of only 19,000 bushels, (car lots,) at 47¼c. for New-York No. 2, 46c.@47c. for ordinary to fair Mixed Western, 48c.@50c. for ordinary to very good White State, 45c.@47½c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, and 47c.@50c. for ordinary to about prime White do....Hay and Straw without change as to values; dealings limited....Feed more active to-day at about steady rates. Sales included 4,000 bags 40 ℔. stock at 85c.; a few job lots of 40 to 60 ℔., at 85c.@90c.; of 100 ℔. do. at $1 ₱ 100 ℔.; and a car-load of Rye Feed at $21 ₱ ton....Clover-seed again quoted stronger, with prime to choice offered sparingly, and wanted for shipment; choice State quoted at 14½c. asked, and 14¼c. bid; choice Western, 14¼c. asked, and 14c. bid; strictly prime Canada held firmly at the close at 14c. Sales reported to-day of 210 bags very good State at 14¼c.; a car-load of prime Canada here at 13⅞c.; and another, to arrive soon, at 13¾c. ₱ ℔....Other Seeds inactive....Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, 207,200 bags, and of Bombay do., 41,400 bags, and of Calcutta Linseed at Boston, 9,000 bags.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, with Gunny Bags quoted at 13c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¾c.@13c. asked for standard, and 12½c. best bid....Stock of Gunny Bags, 1,000 bales here and 700 bales at Boston. Of Gunny Cloth, 2,900 bales here and 2,000 bales at Boston.

HEMP—Dull but steady. Of Jute Butts further sales of 700 bales, near-by and late shipments, on private terms; quoted here at 3¼c.@3⅜c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in limited request at former figures; sales, 1,350 Tampico and 1,300 City Slaughter on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 126,400 Hides and 718 bales do., against 165,000 Hides and 548 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull; quotations unchanged; 100 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, sold at 52c.@60c....Stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 6,872 hhds. foreign, (including 536 hhds. Porto Rico, 946 hhds. English Island, 5,390 hhds. Cuba Muscovado,) against 2,788 hhds. foreign, March 1, 1875.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet but steady, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do., $1 65 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch dull at previous figures....Spirits Turpentine more active and firmer; quoted at the close at 36½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon; sales, 230 bbls., at 36c.@36½c. ₱ gallon....Stock in yard, 80,345 bbls. Resin, 2,420 bbls. Tar, and 3,713 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude rather easier in price, on a moderate demand; quoted for early delivery at the close at 8½c. in bulk, and 11⅜c.@11½c. in shipping order. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 8½c.@8⅝c....Refined quiet; quoted for early delivery, at the close, 14c.@14¼c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14c. Sales, 5,000 bbls. at Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Under more favorable Western advices Pork, Lard, and Bacon were higher here, with Pork and Lard active, especially in the speculative dealings....Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery at improved figures....Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 90@$23 for inspected, closing at $23 asked....Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 50; Extra Prime, new, $18 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, a comparatively brisk movement was reported at advanced prices....Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $22 70@$22 75; April, $22 85@$22 90; May, $23; June at $23@$23 05, and July at $23@$23 15....Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., March option, at $22 70; 2,500 bbls., April, at $22 80@$22 85; 2,750 bbls. May at $22 90@$23; and 250 bbls. June at $23....The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 27,694 bbls., (of which were 49 bbls. old and 27,645 bbls. new,) against 25,492 bbls. Feb. 1, 1876, and 62,445 bbls. March 1, 1875. The receipts of Pork in February were 11,469 bbls. The stock here to-day included 2,310 bbls. Mess, 1,230 bbls. Prime Mess, 353 bbls. Prime, and 22,380 bbls. uninspected....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with City quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₱ ℔....Western Hogs at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ ℔....Cut-meats in moderate request and quoted weak in price. Sales of 15,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔. average, at 13c.; 60 bxs. Clear Bellies, mostly at 13½c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon quoted a shade higher, and wanted; offerings for early delivery limited. City Long Clear quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Western do. at 12⅛c., and Short Clear at 12¾c.@12⅞c. Sales, 170 bxs. City Long Clear (choice, for the West Indies) at 12⅜c.@12½c....Western Steam Lard more actively sought after for early delivery, chiefly for refining purposes, at improved prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 780 tcs. prime at $13 45@$13 50, chiefly at $13 50, and 200 tcs. off grade at $11 50@$13 12½....And for forward delivery a lively movement has been reported at higher rates, closing strong....Western Steam, March options, closed at $13 50@$13 52½; April, $13 67½@$13 70; May, $13 85; June, $13 95@$13 97½, and July, $14 05@$14 10....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,750 tcs., March, at $13 47½@$13 50; 3,250 tcs., April, at $13 60@$13 70; 1,750 tcs., May, at $13 77½@$13 85; 1,250 tcs., July, at $14 05....Of the sales of March option, 1,000 tcs. at $13 50 were immediately turned in on contract....And contracts for 6,000 tcs. March were changed to April at a difference of 17½c.@20c.; and 3,000 tcs. April changed to May at a difference of 17½c....A moderate inquiry prevailed for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted up to 13⅜c.@13½c., and No. 1 at 13c. Sales, 175 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13⅜c.@13½c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 at 13c....Refined Lard has been in more request; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; for the West Indies at 13½c., and for South America at 14c. Sales, 800 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef has been in fair demand at full prices; sales, 350 bbls. new Extra Mess at $13 50, and 200 tcs. Philadelphia Extra India Mess at $13....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 9,768 tcs. and bbls., (of which were 9,693 pks. new,) against 4,493 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1876, and 2,750 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1875. The receipts of Beef in February were 7,033 pks....Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese quoted as before....Fresh Eggs in less request; quoted at from 19c.@22c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 19½c.@20c....Tallow quoted lower, with sales reported of 165,000 ℔. prime at 9¼c., and 75 bbls. at 9¼c. ₱ ℔. Also, for Western delivery, 150 tcs. on private terms....Stearine in demand, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted firm at 14¼c.; choice City at 14¼c. Sales have been reported of 20,000 ℔. choice Western, in hhds., at 14¼c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, with fair to choice Carolina quoted steady at $6 25@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 ℔. Stock, 1,130 tcs. Carolina, 1,700 bbls. Louisiana, and 7,812 bags Rangoon.

SALT—Continues in moderate request at steady rates, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALPETRE—Very quiet at 5c.@5⅛c., gold. Stock, here, 11,000 bags, and at Boston, 3,000 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active on the previous basis as to prices; fair to good refining Muscovado quoted at 7⅜c.@7¾c. Sales to-day, 395 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; 159 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.; 6,000 bags Bahia on private terms; 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; and 100 hhds. Melado at 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ ℔....Refined steady and in better request....Stock of raw Sugar here to-day, 15,784 hhds., (of which 14,509 hhds. Cuba, 133 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,089 hhds. English Island, and 53 hhds. New-Orleans,) 6,364 bxs., 55,479 bags, (of which 42,431 bags Manila, 9,302 bags Brazil, 2,529 bags Java, 717 bags Mexican, and 500 bags Cuba,) and 1,737 hhds. Melado, against 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., 129,073 bags, and 1,473 hhds. Melado, same date last year.

TOBACCO—Quoted about steady, on a moderate demand....Stock of Domestic Leaf, in warehouse, to-day, 20,530 hhds., against 42,254 hhds. same time last year. Stock of Spanish here, 15,998 bales, (of which 15,779 bales Havana and 219 bales Yara,) against 6,878 bales March 1, 1875. Sales of Kentucky Leaf here in February, 2,500 hhds. Receipts of Leaf Tobacco here in February, 2,750 hhds.; sales and deliveries from warehouse same time, 3,082 hhds.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted up to $1 50@$1 55, gold, for Arctic, but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent last evening of 135 bbls., and to-day of 125 bbls., in lots, at $1 10, closing, with some lots offering, at $1 09½ ₱ gallon. Market weak.

FREIGHTS—Business in the local market has been less active; rates have been quoted about steady. Grain movement on a reduced scale. Advanced prices asked for Pork, Lard, and Bacon operated against export purchases. At the out-ports trade also slow; rates quoted steady....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 100 bales Cotton on private terms; 8,000 bushels Corn also reported on private terms, quoted at the close at 7½d. ₱ 60 ℔. as the best bid; 450 pks. Tobacco (of recent shipment) on private terms; small lots of Leather at 50s.; 550 pks. Provisions, part at 30s. ₱ ton. Also, by steam from the West (of through freight) 1,600 pks. Provisions on the basis of 70c. via Portland, 75c. via Boston and Philadelphia, and 78c. via New-York, ₱ 100 ℔. And a British ship, 1,500 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 72s. 6d....For London, by sail, 1,000 pks. merchandise, (of recent shipment,) at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 ℔.; and (via Liverpool) 50 bales Hops on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel....For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 30s. ₱ ton; 2,500 Staves on private terms....For Warren Point, a British bark, 857 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 72s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 281 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 10½d.; and a British bark, 681 tons, (to arrive from Tybee,) with about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, or Hamburg, a German bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s.; and another, with about 2,600 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, an American schooner, 594 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back from Leghorn, with Marble, reported at $9,800 currency, net....For Gibraltar and orders, an American schooner, with Lumber, from a Southern port, reported on private terms....For Shanghai, an American bark, 872 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, reported on private terms....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, about 1,100 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 25c. ₱ bbl....For Havana, an American brig, 421 tons, hence, with Shooks, reported at 11c., with option of Cardenas or Matanzas at 12c....For Sagua, an American bark, 498 tons, with Coal, from Newport, (Wales,) reported at 12s. ₱ ton....For Caibarien and back, an American bark, 439 tons, reported at $4 37½ for Sugar....For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 313 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at $900, (silver)....For Port Royal, a schooner, 265 tons, hence, with Phosphates, reported at $2 ₱ ton....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $5 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at equal to $6, and a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, at $5 25.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

There was a slow but steady trade in Beeves on this forenoon; the arrivals were moderate and quality generally coarse but fat. When the markets closed the herds to hand had been all sold off. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 9c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 9¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 8¼ cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows rather easier of sale, quality having slightly improved; prices, $50@$80 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals in fair demand at 8½c.@11c. ₱ ℔.; Calves not quoted. Sheep slow of sale and generally disposed of in small lots; prices, 6¼c.@7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs sold at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened weak at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 68 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 82 coarse Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., with a fraction on, weight 7 cwt., strong; 47 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 45 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., scant: 48 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 28 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong; 42 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 13 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold on commission 6 State Oxen at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 8½ to 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bidwell & Maine 64 Iowa Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong. H. Mayer sold for self 100 Illinois Steers; terms not obtained. W. Siegel sold for self 65 Illinois Steers; terms not obtained. B. Knowlton sold 1 Cow, with her Calf, for $55; 3 State Veals, weight 458 ℔., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 8 State Veals, weight 1,112 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 530 ℔., at 11c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 74 State Lambs, weight 5,440 ℔., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 180 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,270 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 300 State Sheep, weight 29,680 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 87 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,630 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 110 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Veal, 180 ℔., at 10½c. ₱ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—W. G. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 70 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 46 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 48 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris & Waixels 87 common Illinois Steers at 9½c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 4 Illinois Bulls at 4c.@4¼c. ₱ ℔., gross weight 1,200 ℔. ₱ head. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 105 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt., strong; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 7¼ cwt., strong, to 8 cwt.; 23 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. scant. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Hayes & Co. 34 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 7¾ cwt. scant to 8 cwt. strong; 16 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; for Oberhoff 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 198 State Sheep, weight 16,870 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 347 Illinois Sheep, weight 31,540 ℔., at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 172 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,380 ℔., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 177 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,710 ℔., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 182 Sheep, weight 16,780 ℔., at $6 53 ₱ cwt.; 99 Sheep, weight 8,840 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 14 Lambs, weight 1,135 ℔., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 10 State Veals, weight 1,310 ℔., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 110 ℔., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 120 ℔., at 10c. ₱ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 165 ℔., at 10½c. ₱ ℔.; 4 State Veals, weight 645 ℔., at 11c. ₱ ℔. P. McCabe sold 12 Milch Cows with their calves, from $50@$80 ₱ head, general sales $60@$65 ₱ head; 3 State Calves, weight 430 ℔., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 834 head of horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 285 Veals, 1,648 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 784 Sheep, 2 Cows, 14 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,745 Hogs, 174 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,285 head of horned Cattle, 1,392 Sheep, 2,858 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1876: 4,008 Sheep, 3 Calves, 5,148 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 765 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,039 head, or 414 cars, of which 240 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 454 cars for the same time last week, and 389 cars for the same time last year; market moderately active; fresh arrivals mainly through consignments, the balance being on sale; stock remaining from yesterday's market disposed of; yards are bare of stock except a few odds and ends; all stock sold and through stock shipped out; prices at strong yesterday's quotations, and some lots a shade better; 1,000 head disposed of; a fair proportion for the Eastern trade; sales of Illinois Steers ranging from 1,187 to 1,237 ℔. at $4 70@$5; Indiana Steers averaging 897 ℔., 1,140 ℔., and 1,162 ℔., at $4 25@$4 32½@$5 22½; Missouri Steers ranging from 938 to 1,159 ℔., at $4@$5 22½; Michigan Steers, ranging from 898 to 1,176 ℔., at $4 30@$4 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 18,000 head for the same time last week, and 6,800 head for the same week last year; market flat; 500 head only disposed of, all offered; few buyers in the market; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 87 ℔., at $5 75; 79 ℔. at $5; 70 ℔. at $4 80; yards bare of stock; no Lambs offering. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,500 head, against 12,900 head for the same time last week, and 7,700 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow; sales, 1 car light Yorkers at $8; 1 car medium at $8 35; 1 car good at $8 40; 2 cars good heavy at $8 70; fully 20 cars, mainly light trashy stock, remain unsold, not wanted.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 5,000 head; moderately active; prices firm and a shade higher; extreme range, $2 80@$6 50; sales of good Steers at $4 20@$4 90; choice Steers at $5@$5 30, and extra grades at $5 50@$6 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market active; opened 5c.@10c. higher for light grades, but closed rather easier; sales of packing at $7 90@$8 35; shipping at $8 25@$8 85, and Philadelphias at $9; shipments, 2,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market active and firm; sales of common to choice at $4 62½@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Flour dull. Wheat—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 97½c., spot; 98¼c., April; $1 02½, May; No. 3, 80c.; rejected, 68½c.@69c. Corn irregular, but in the main, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅜c. bid, spot; 42⅝c. bid, April; 46⅛c. bid, May; rejected, 33c.@33½c. Oats generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 2, 31¾c., spot; 31¾c. bid, March; 31⅞c. bid, April; 34⅛c. bid, May. Barley firm; held higher; 51½c.@52c., spot; 52c., April. Rye dull and a shade lower at 61c.@62c. Dressed Hogs steady and firm at $9 40@$9 70. Pork strong and higher at $21 65@$21 70, spot and March; $21 92½@$21 95, April; $22 17½@$22 20, May. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $12 87½@$12 90, spot; $12 90@$12 92½, March; $13 12½, April; $13 30@$13 32½, May. Bulk Meats—demand fair and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅛c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat higher at 97¾c.@97⅞c., March; 98⅞c., April; $1 03, May. Corn firmer at 42½c.@42⅝c., March; 43c., April. Oats nominal. Pork easier, but unchanged. Lard a shade lower at $13 10, April; $13 25@$13 30, May.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Sugar quiet; common, 5⅞c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6½c.@7¼c.; prime, 7⅜c.@7½c.; choice, 7¾c. Molasses selling slowly; fermenting, common, 35c.; prime to strictly prime, 42c.@48c.; reboiled, prime to choice, 44c.@52c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 25; double Extra, $4 50; treble Extra, $4 75@$6 50; choice and family, $6 50@$7 50. Corn-meal dull at $2 60. Corn in good demand at 54c.@58c. Oats steady at 42c.@46c. Bran firmer at 80c. Hay quiet; prime, $17; choice, $25. Pork firmer and higher at $22 75@$23. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon—Demand active, firm; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams—sugar cured firm; choice held at 15c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 12⅞c. for packers; 13⅜c. for refined; keg, 14c. Rice—Prime to choice scarce; sales of common Louisiana at 4½c.@6¾c. Whisky quiet; sales of rectified at $1 09@$1 12. Coffee—Demand active, firm; sales of fair to prime at 17½c.@18¾c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 54@$5 54½ for Bank; Gold, 114.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Flour steady with a moderate demand for medium grades; others dull; Superfine Fall, $3 25@$3 75; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 50@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 50. Wheat dull, unsettled; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 46½, cash and March; No. 3 do., $1 34. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38⅜c.@38¾c., the latter for strictly fresh; 38¼c. bid, March. Oats dull; No. 2, 33¼c. bid for strictly fresh; Rejected, 31c. Barley and Rye, dull, unchanged. Pork higher at $22 50, delivered. Lard firm; unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. and 12⅛c.@12¼c. Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, up country, sold at 8⅛c. and 11¾c. Bacon firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. and 13⅛c.@13¼c. Live Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and unchanged; very little doing. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,385 head Hogs, 600 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Flour dull and prices lower. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 25. Corn dull at 43½c.@44c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork strong and higher at $22 50, cash; $22 75, buyer March; $23 buyer April. Lard—Demand good, at full prices; Steam, 12⅞c.@13c., closing at 13c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c., closing at outside figures. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Whisky easier at $1 04. Butter steady, with a fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 27c.@30c.; choice Central Ohio, 25c.@27c. Hogs easier; light, $7 40@$7 80; packing, $7 85@$8 15; heavy, $8 20@$8 40; receipts, 1,483 head; shipments, 670 head.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened weak, about ½c. lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08; hard do., $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 00¾; April, $1 01¼; May, $1 06¼; No. 3 do., 87½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Oats firmer, in fair demand; No. 2 Fresh, 30¾c.; May, 35c. Barley a shade firmer; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 75c.; March, 73½c.@74¼c.; No. 3 do., 42c.; rejected do., 27c. Rye easier; No. 1, 66½c. Provisions firmer, inactive, nominal. Mess Pork, $21 80. Prime Lard, 13c.@14c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¼c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@11¾c., boxed. Dressed Hogs nearly nominal; sales at $9 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Receipts—6,800 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat inactive; nominally unchanged. Corn dull; sales of 5 cars new, on track, at 50c. Oats neglected, except in a retail way. Barley dull; sales of 4 cars Canada, on track, at 95c. Pork quiet; firm at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet; firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat inactive; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 22½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 24½; April, $1 26½; May, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 04½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25¼; No. 3 do., $1 07; Rejected Red, 87½c. Oats dull and nominal; Michigan, 35½c. Rejected, 32c. Clover-seed, $8 20. Hogs, $9 50@$9 75. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, March 1.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 55.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—Cotton—Net receipts, 6,454 bales; gross, 6,698 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,352 bales; to France, 3,479 bales; to the Continent, 1,496 bales; coastwise, 1,522 bales; stock, 380,145 bales. March 1.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 626 bales; gross, 719 bales; sales, 6,350 bales; stock, 380,864 bales.

MOBILE, March 1.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12c.@12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 1,357 bales; gross, 1,372 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,200 bales; to the Continent, 2,440 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 62,835 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 673 bales; gross, 799 bales; exports to the Continent, 8,185 bales; sales, 290 bales; stock, 56,112 bales.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,180 bales; exports, coastwise, 123 bales; sales, 1,013 bales; stock, 56,018 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 11¾c.@12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 520 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 37,656 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ERNANI, (English Opera.)—Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Mrs. G. C. Howard, Georgia Jubilee Singers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—Alabama Colored Jubilee Singers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The public debt statement for February is a satisfactory showing. The true condition of the coin balance cannot, however, be deduced from this document, because the Syndicate have yet to take and pay for between ten and twenty millions of five per cent. bonds, which will furnish the funds to pay off the greater part of the overdue bonds, which include upward of seventeen million dollars in five-twenties. If the Democrats of the House of Representatives wish any further information about the coin and bullion on hand, we hope they will not fail to ask for it.

Col. SCOTT'S Texas Pacific Subsidy bill is dead. There was loud and very confident talk about its certain passage some weeks ago, but an imposition of $5,000,000 a year was a little too much for the people to patiently submit to, and the scheme has been dropped. The friends of the measure agreed that "it would hurt the Democratic Party" to attempt to pass it, and therefore laid it on the committee table until the Presidential election is over, when it is to be again taken up. Col. SCOTT and his friends say that the bill is only in a trance, and not dead. Happily, there is reason to hope, from past experience, that a flagrant job of this character, if once laid aside, is laid aside for all time.

Senator CONKLING suffers the common fate of Presidential candidates in having more to dread from his superserviceable friends than from his opponents. A New-York evening journal, which has a talent for casting discredit on any cause which it espouses, endeavors to serve Mr. CONKLING by this line of argument: The Republicans of Connecticut have "instructed their delegates to the National Convention to present the name of MARSHALL J. (?) JEWELL as a candidate for the Presidency;" every Republican State Convention that has appointed delegates so far, has instructed them to vote for some one candidate; *ergo*, New-York should go to the Convention united, to cast her thirty-five votes for Mr. CONKLING. But it happens that out of the four Republican State Conventions so far held, only one, and that one Indiana, has instructed its delegation. A journal which, writing the day after the Connecticut Convention, ignores the flat refusal of that body to nominate for the Presidency Mr. JEWELL or any one else, is hardly likely to be aware that the Republicans of Texas selected no candidate, while those of Wisconsin, though favoring Mr. BLAINE, deemed it "inexpedient to instruct" their delegates. The argument should therefore read thus: Connecticut refused to instruct; so did Texas and Wisconsin, while Indiana alone has so far "recommended" a candidate to the National Convention, *ergo* ——; we leave the organ to supply the rest. Let us add, in the words of the ever-faithful sheet, "the display of ignorance shown [*sic*] by these people is not creditable to intelligent journalism."

"Little romance hangs about TWEED! He was a sordid thief." So writes the *World*, which used to devote columns to describing the "palatial stables" and dilating on the bowls of punch quaffed therein of a Sunday by the admiring circle of Democratic "statesmen" who cringed before the "Boss" in the day of his power. But now the paper that lived upon his bounty calls its former benefactor "sordid," says that he never was a power in the Democratic politics of the State, that he failed to contribute out of his spoils to campaign expenses, and that he only threw from his stealings the sop to the poor of a few thousand tons of coal. The *World* falsifies history as recklessly in its attempt to paint TWEED as a mere local politician of superlative meanness, as it does about these few thousand tons of coal. It was Sheriff O'BRIEN who gave the coal in January, 1871; TWEED'S donation was a Christmas gift of $50,000 to the poor of his ward, and in acknowledgment of that piece of bounty he was presented with the $16,000 diamond pin with which the *World* people used to be familiar. As to his political influence and contributions, Mr. TILDEN doubtless knew what he was about when he wrote to TWEED, in August, 1866, begging him to repair to Philadelphia, whether "Mr. RICHMOND" should be there or not, and certainly did not subscribe himself "very truly your friend," without deliberate purpose. This same insignificant person, TWEED, was specially notified in 1868 of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, and, in the same year, when he was not considered rich, Mr. TILDEN indorsed his check for $5,000 as his contribution to campaign expenses. We may have occasion to refer to some more of the "striking facts" alluded to by the *World*, after it has refreshed its memory a little about these forgotten details.

The Republican majority at Albany can hardly afford to stand by the hap-hazard and hasty action which has been taken in regard to the reduction of Municipal salaries. Not only have the reductions been made without proper reference to the amount of work and the order of ability demanded from officials, but they stop far short of the comprehensive measure of economy which the tax-payers have a right to expect from the present Legislature. Among the upper grade of officials, the Chamberlain, with his $30,000 a year for salary and office expenses; the Attorney for the collection of personal taxes, and others, are entirely omitted from the list of reductions. The superfluous array of minor officials of all grades, alluded to in the Controller's very able and comprehensive review of the subject, are left untouched. Whatever may be thought of the justice of Mr. GREEN'S specific recommendations, there can be no question that he is by far the most competent authority for mapping out the details of thorough and satisfactory legislation. A bill drawn up in accordance with the plan adopted in his statement would form as good a basis as the Legislature is likely to get for a radical and comprehensive measure which should dispose of the question in all its bearings.

All but one of our City gas companies have recently reduced their prices. But that fact is no good reason why the Assembly should not pass the resolution introduced by Mr. PEABODY calling for a statement of the profits of these companies. They enjoy certain franchises conferred by legislative enactment, and are, practically, monopolies supplying the community with an all but indispensable product. They owe the State an obvious duty in return. The stockholders in gas companies are entitled to a liberal return on their investment, but it is a fair question for the State to determine whether they are entitled to the exorbitant profits which are popularly believed to be at present attached to their stock. A correct statement would at least set at rest all misconceptions on the subject. If, as the companies profess, they are only earning a modest income, they will doubtless be only too glad to give the public some unmistakable proofs of that assertion.

There is a growing public sentiment in favor of placing the administration of City departments under the control of a single head in cases where three or more Commissioners are now the rule. There are certain special reasons why this reform should be promptly applied to the Park Department. The influence of the two Commissioners last appointed has been steadily directed in favor of running the department as a political machine to provide Tammany Hall with places. The confusion and disorganization which have resulted from this gross perversion of the purposes of the department have been nowhere more obvious than in the treatment of the plans for laying out the new territory comprised in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. These have long been ready for adoption by the Park Board, but the ignorance and inexperience of the new Commissioners have contributed, with other causes of administrative incapacity, to render the adoption of these plans as far off as ever. The confusion thence resulting in regard to real estate transactions in the new wards can be readily imagined. Mr. FOSTER'S bill leaves the Park Department under the experienced direction of Mr. STEBBINS, and all who know anything about the methods which made the administration of the old Park Board unique in our Municipal history, will cordially second the desire that the work of the present board should be promptly placed in such eminently capable hands.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

We are so accustomed to hear that since the panic American securities have been in bad odor abroad, that we overlook the qualifying circumstances which are essential to a correct statement of the case. We protest against unreasoning distrust in the face of evidence which shows the exercise of a not unintelligent discrimination. Certainly, there is no longer any cause for complaining of lack of faith in the stocks of the United States. The revulsion of 1873 has nowhere checked the appreciation of our national credit, which has been going on steadily since the close of the war. Even English investors, with all their prejudices, have drawn a marked distinction between corporate securities and those of the American Government. The latter have, during the last two years, been as steady as consols, fluctuating, like them, only under the influence of circumstances which have affected all alike. Their variations in value have been slight, and what they lost they quickly regained. The success of the funded five per cent. loan is the best proof of the advance that has been effected. Since 1873 no special efforts have been made to float it; no complicated or costly machinery has been employed to render it successful. It has been quietly absorbed as an investment, and the process stopped only when the supply came to an end. From this fact it might be rash to infer that the next portion of the loan, bearing a lower rate of interest, will at once pass into favor in the same markets. That a proposition, relating to the four-and-a-half per cents., was some time ago received from parties concerned in the negotiation now all but closed, is as certain as that the terms offered were not acceptable to the Treasury. But the proposal itself, though at the moment amounting to nothing, is a sign of the growing preference for United States stocks on the other side of the Atlantic, on which the Secretary may properly rely for the furtherance of his plans.

Nor can it be truly said that American railroad securities of the first class have suffered in foreign—at any rate in British—estimation. The various issues of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, for example, have been as steady as Massachusetts bonds, and that is saying a good deal, seeing that until lately the latter stood relatively higher than those of the United States. The Illinois Central has held its ground quite as well in Cornhill as in Wall street; the New-York Central mortgage fluctuates little and has gone up, instead of down. In London, as here, securities of this class have varied little, and are held with a confidence scarcely inferior to that with which our national stocks are regarded. The companies issuing them would probably not be able to negotiate on favorable terms bonds bearing a rate of interest below the six or seven per cent. they now pay, and to this extent they are at a disadvantage as compared with the Government. But they have no reason to complain of the prices at which their bonds are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, or of the development of any unfriendly feeling on the part of the investing public. On the contrary, recent experience warrants the opinion that in London, as in New-York, the demand for really good railroad bonds has kept pace with the accumulation of unemployed capital, and is to-day better than before the panic occurred.

The change that has manifested itself is in the prudence exercised rather than in any general aggravation of distrust. More care is employed in estimating values. The disposition that once prevailed to accept anything bearing a corporate seal and purporting to be a railroad mortgage no longer exists. Unfinished roads beg in vain for money. Projects that have shaky foundations receive no encouragement. Even the securities of promising enterprises, with much capital actually sunk, and a fair likelihood that they will some day yield dividends, are at a stand-still as borrowers of money. To them the panic has indeed brought disaster. Their foreign holders, smarting under serious loss, have driven them out of their markets. In not a few instances, perhaps, injustice has been done. There are bankrupt projects which were not absolute swindles. There are embarrassed corporations whose managers should not be stigmatized as knaves. They must share the consequences of a reaction from which there is meanwhile no appeal. It is enough that they are in default. The category they belong to brought loss, in many instances ruin, to over-confiding investors, and their securities will not soon be heard of again in the markets of the world. The Englishman or the German will now look at nothing that, financially speaking, is not bomb-proof. It must have passed unscathed through the ordeal of 1873-4 to receive friendly treatment at his hands.

In taking this position, however, the foreign investor does neither more nor less than has been done by the great body of American investors. His caution and distrust are not greater than theirs. If at times he seem more suspicious, it is because he has suffered more severely than they, and because his opportunities of learning the inner financial history of American railroads are inferior to theirs. He traces his misfortunes to a credulity which, although born of ignorance, was in a certain sense flattering to American enterprise. It is well understood that the obligations of defaulting companies were scattered in undue proportion all over Europe when the crash occurred. We have railroads that rarely or never need to go abroad for money; their resources and management are understood, and they get all the capital they want at home. Equally certain is it that many of the concerns whose collapse entailed distress upon foreign holders of their bonds were concerns which had no chance of recognition among the capitalists of this country. England, Holland, and Germany were induced to put money into railroads which utterly failed in their efforts to obtain American capital. Some of them had scarcely been heard of here; others had been advertised, and puffed, and canvassed for with very inadequate results, and were sent to Europe as a last resort. The means commonly employed to float them there were not creditable to the parties connected with them. But the disgrace is not exclusively American. London, Frankfort, and Amsterdam furnished financiers with consciences as elastic as those which went hence; and their united dexterity was too much for the average investor. He believed what they told him, and put his money into their bottomless bags. When the bitter lesson of events undeceived him, his resentment was excusable. On the Continent it is still too sweeping. In London it has given place to discrimination against new schemes, and to a determination hereafter to sift matters more thoroughly before parting with money. Against this resolve the professional "promoter" struggles ineffectually. The only securities that find favor are of the kind that have been uniformly marketable in this City, and these hold their ground quite as well in London as here.

THE LABOR MARKET.

The review of the condition of the labor market which we present to-day, exhibits a state of facts which is certainly not what we could wish, but on the other hand, is not without encouraging signs. It will surprise no one to learn that many branches of industry are in an almost stagnant state; that there is but slight activity in others; and that wages in almost every trade have been reduced. It needed no exact inquiries to ascertain the truth of facts so obvious as these; and possibly the prevalent impression is that the stagnation of business is greater than our inquiries show it to be. The more prominent features of the existing condition of labor are the generally light demand for it, the paralyzed state of the building trade, including the several trades connected with it, the decline of the power of the trades unions, and the comparatively healthy condition of the industries connected with the supply of articles for personal use and consumption.

In times before the panic, when the material industries of the country were expanding with a feverish and unnatural haste, the building trades were among those which enjoyed the largest degree of prosperity. Wages were $4 50 and $5 per day for bricklayers, stone-masons, and carpenters; the unions were in full strength; and even the unskilled laborers—the hod-carriers, mortar-mixers, &c.—had their union, numbering nearly eight thousand men, and gave infinite trouble by strikes. The contraction which followed the panic was first and most severely felt by this class of workmen. Bricklayers may now be had for $2 per day, or indeed any sum that the men will take, for the union is powerless; the carpenters and joiners are no better, and one union in this trade has ceased to exist; the stonecutters are not in so depressed a state, as their wages are still $3 50 per day; but the stone-masons share a full extent of the distress which has fallen on the bricklayers. The plasterers have come down from $5 per day to $2, and the number of the unemployed at this rate is very large; the house and sign painters are in about the same condition. The plumbers are even worse off; but to the general stagnation of business there is added the further loss to the trade of a Winter too mild to cause trouble to water and gas pipes. This may be said to complete the list of industries connected with building, and among these the distress is greatest.

Turning to trades connected with the household, we find that among the several classes of cabinet-makers the number of highly skilled workmen unemployed is not larger than usual, but is very large among those of the second class. The best workmen are employed on custom work, the second grade on the ready-made furniture. The demand for this has been almost entirely for the cheapest kinds, the better varieties of it being a drug on the market. The earnings of the varnishers and polishers have dropped from $18 to $10 per week. The paper-hangers are no better. There is little demand for their services, and wages average about $10 or $12 per week. In metal-working trades, there seems to be nearly the same degree of distress as among the building trades; the machinists and blacksmiths, brass and iron molders, having all suffered heavy reductions of wages. The horseshoers supply a steady want, and their trade appears to have been but slightly affected by the hard times.

Looking over the whole list of trades enumerated, it appears that while scarcely any have escaped some pressure, those which have been least affected are the tailors, shoemakers, hatters, and bakers. The shoemakers have suffered for the same reason that the plumbers have. A mild winter makes less demand on shoe leather than a severe one; but there is hope for a good Spring trade, and the Crispins are not inclined to lose heart over their prospects. The tailors appear to earn about the same wages as before, though the trade is not specially active. The hatters are in the same condition. Bread must always be had, and the pressure of hard times has not been severe enough to cause any perceptible falling off in the demand for workmen. From these and other evidences, it might be surmised that a healthy tendency to economy had been the result of the panic of 1873. People do not feel inclined to spend extravagantly, but they are not suffering so much as might be expected from actual poverty. If they were, there would be little demand for the labors of cabinet-makers; and the trades manufacturing articles for personal use and consumption would suffer much more than they appear to be doing now. Cheap furniture is steadily called for because people have the means to buy new articles, but want them at as low prices as possible; clothing is in steady though not extravagant demand; boots and shoes are called for less than is usual at this time, owing to merely temporary and accidental causes. Carriage-makers, cigar-makers, and piano-makers are not in great distress, the falling off in their wages, and consequently in the demand for their labor, being much less than among bricklayers and machinists; though carriages, cigars, and pianos are certainly articles of luxury. The reduction here represents economy rather than poverty in the consuming class.

Unskilled labor, of course, suffers most heavily. The 'Longshoremen's Union has only a nominal existence, and the Laborers' Union is entirely broken up. Laborers may be had in any numbers for $1 per day; and 'longshoremen, though they pretend to keep up the union rates, can, in fact, be had at wages scarcely higher than those of ordinary day laborers. The ship-building trade is dull, so far as new work is concerned; but in those branches in which repairing is the principal work, there is a fair amount of activity. Taking the whole labor market so far as presented, and as it indicates the general condition of trade, it may be said that things are not nearly so bad as they might be. Some signs of revival are apparent; but the spirit of economy which is evident everywhere is perhaps the best augury for a return of prosperity in the near future.

MARRIAGE UNDER PENALTY.

Among those valuable works, the Books of Etiquette, there is one which lays down the law as to courtship and marriage. But copious and minute as its instructions are, it contains, we believe, no form of proceeding on the part of a lady who has been jilted. The subject is an important one, and should be taken up by the Turveydrops of the literature of etiquette. What is a young woman to do, or rather what is any woman to do—for the youngness, be there more or less of it, seems to make very little difference—when the man whom she has consented to make happy refuses point blank to be made happy, at least in the particular way which he has protested to her was necessary for his peace of mind? There was a time when a woman under such circumstances was reserved in her behavior and sad in her demeanor, and it was said that she "wore the willow" for her late lover. And when Count GRAMMONT, who had been making furious love to La Belle Hamilton, which she received with favor, started alone from London for France, he was overtaken on the road by the lady's two brothers, armed of course, who, after greeting, said, "Pardon, Count, but have you not forgotten something?" "Ah, yes," he replied, "I forgot to marry your sister." Whereupon he turned back with them and attended to the little matter that he had forgotten; which, considering the lady's charms of person and manner, and her social position, was a strange thing to slip a man's memory.

Wearing the willow, however, seems to have gone out of fashion, except in the speeches of counsel on the side of the plaintiff in suits for breach of promise. Otherwise the woman of the period seems, in general, to be a far more self-contained, self-poised person than to have her equanimity disturbed for the sake of such a poor, coarse, blunt-witted creature as a man. And as to calling a faithless or forgetful lover to account by the good offices of a big brother or two, that fashion, although it endured for many generations after La Belle HAMILTON'S time, seems also to have gone quite out. What is then to be done—for something must be done—when a man discovers that he has made a grave mistake in asking a woman to become his wife, and, discovering it, acts decidedly upon the discovery? For many men—alas, how many!—do reach the conclusion, but do not venture to listen to their reason, and hold back their feet from the irrevocable step. That this affront should be allowed to pass unnoticed is not to be thought of. VERGIL (whose name the linguists tell us we must no longer spell VIRGIL) declares that the siege of Troy was the consequence of the slight offered to Juno's charms by Paris on Mount Ida; but all women cannot have the happiness of seeing a few thousand men kill each other and a city burned and sacked as a sacrifice to their pride of person. Most of them nowadays, when they feel that only blood can wash out the insult they have received, are obliged to be content with the life of one man, and are under the disagreeable necessity of pistoling or poisoning him themselves. This, although very gratifying at the moment, and a very notable and effectual assertion that the dignity of their sex is not to be trifled with, is yet unpleasant in its consequences. Inquests, arrests, trials, and all that sort of thing are sure to follow; and although the lady is sure to come off with flying colors, and to be immediately waited upon by the agents of all the principal lecture bureaus, assuring her of a fortune if she will only go upon "the platform," on the whole this kind of "satisfaction" has been found by the fair sex rather unsatisfactory.

It was probably upon some such conclusion that the young lady of Hoboken acted on Saturday, when she decided that something must be done about her case. Her swain, "the son of a wealthy livery stable keeper," after finding out that her father would give her no *dot*, got her engagement ring away from her upon a shabby pretext, and then told her that he would not marry her. And this after she had not only "visited the White Mountains," not to speak of "other places of Summer resort," with the faithless creature, but had actually left her own father's house, and gone to live at his father's, where he was living! Could ingratitude be greater than to turn away from such devotion? What insult could be more outrageous than any evil aspersion upon the fair fame of such a woman? Plainly none. Therefore the man must suffer, and the lady, arming herself with the contents of the red-pepper box, seeks him at his place of business, and, seizing him by the collar, attempts to rub it into his eyes. She was determined that he should shed tears of some sort over his broken vows. But he was saved by the interposition of a friend; when, after beating him about the ears with a ledger and day-book, and other tomes of commercial character, she, having him still by the collar, almost shook him out of his boots. Poor fellow! blind to his blessings! Think what he lost in not getting that woman for a wife! What were the few paltry thousands that her father might have given her, but would not, to the priceless possession of a woman who, even without the discipline and experience of marriage, could collar him in a public office and shake him until his teeth rattled! Verily, such a woman's price is above rubies. And when we reflect that this was done because of wounded sensibilities, and to avenge injured dignity, our admiration of this new method of righting female wrongs rises very high indeed.

We may laugh at a woman who would throw pepper in a recreant lover's eyes, and who is able and willing to give him a good shaking, and does so in a room full of people; but it is rather the manner of her manifestation of feeling that we have a right to find fault with, which is a matter of taste, than with the resentment itself. It is a fact that no one of any observation will doubt that many a man marries against his inclinations and his convictions because he will not incur the odium of "ill treating" a woman, against whom he can say nothing save that on intimate acquaintance he finds her not adapted to make him happy. In such cases there is happiness for neither. Yet the man is held to his promise, while a woman, if a man more to her liking addresses her, or if a mere whim takes her, is allowed to break her engagement with little reprehension. Better indeed that she should do so than be married against her inclination. But why is a man under like circumstances held to have committed an offense which can only be expiated by fighting two big brothers, or by being shot, or by having red pepper rubbed into his eyes, or, failing that, by being shaken out of his garments? The case is, of course, somewhat different between a man and a woman in such a position. But can there be any doubt that our code of minor morals on this subject works much wrong and unhappiness, and that it needs revision in the light of common sense?

THE NEW-YORK MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

The publication of the constitution and membership of this new society calls attention to the theory of its organization and the prospects of its usefulness. A considerable number of our leading citizens have formed themselves into a corporation, under a law of 1874, for the purpose of aiding in securing better laws and administration, more especially for this City. The need of efforts—individual and joint—in that direction is a part of our sad experience. But this method of action is certainly novel, though not, for that reason, the less safe or effective. The gamblers, the low rum-sellers, the thieves, the law-breakers generally are all highly organized into societies, and, if the law would allow it, would doubtless form themselves into corporations. Why should not patriotic citizens, who would oppose them by wiser laws and more honest and vigorous administration, also secure the unity of purpose, the zeal, and the vigor of action which corporate life so manifestly fosters?

There is nothing more enduring than the selfishness that resists good laws, unless it be the depravity that resists their enforcement. A vigorous, enduring corporation appears to be a proper body to resist both. It may live as long as they. When, in addition to religious and municipal corporations, we have corporations to improve the breed of cattle, to develop the beauties of flowers, to manufacture needles and pins, to make ginger pop, to shake carpets, and to manufacture paper dolls, without naming almost every other human occupation, large and small, it seems a little strange that wise and patriotic citizens have not before thought of bringing corporate power to the aid of their highest interests and duties as citizens.

Doubtless, the success of this society must depend essentially upon the character of its individual members, and upon their self-sacrificing spirit. But by acting together—by employing efficient agents, by holding meetings and conducting discussions of public questions, as we understand the society proposes—there can be little doubt that much good may be accomplished. It seems, indeed, to be the most promising way of doing it. Two great problems always present themselves to the practical reformer. One is, how can we get better political results out of this generation as it is—out of the virtue and the patriotism it now holds? The other is, how can we rear a better generation? If the latter is the deeper question—which may be doubted—the former certainly most directly concerns our interest, at least. The members of this society appear to think that better results can be got out of this generation. It would be sad should their opinion be unfounded.

The society has struck at the root of the weakness in such organizations, by forbidding any of the regular members who control it to hold office while members or within ninety days after ceasing to be members. This avoids the quagmire in which the Citizens' Association and the Committee of Seventy were submerged. It cannot be said the society is an association for office-seeking. The society, in this regard, as well as in the mode of its actions, its aims, its publicity, and the character of its membership, is in marked contrast—or rather antagonism—to Tammany Hall, the only other political corporation New-York has ever had. We hope it may have the vigor and influence of that old offender, but exerted in the salutary direction of the new society.

If it shall prove consistent and active, if it can command the necessary aid and co-operation, if it shall adhere to its pledge of keeping its members out of office, if it shall expose corrupt officers and stand by those that are faithful, if it shall be content with steady well-doing, and not strive after sensational display, if it shall develop a practice of discussing local problems, and secure the co-operation of thinkers in other cities in the general reform of legislation and administration—and we see no reason why it should not—it will indeed be a great public blessing, and its authors will deserve and receive the thanks of the public.

A NEW POINT FOR DARWINIANS.

Recently the workmen in one of the Californian mines struck a stream of water at the depth of 2,200 feet. It rose with great rapidity until it reached the height of 400 feet, when the pumps prevailed upon it to pause. Whether it can be further induced to vacate the mine and permit the workmen to resume their labors remains to be seen.

A flooded mine is unfortunately no novelty, but the flooding of this particular mine has led to a discovery of vast importance to scientific persons and fishmongers. The water is not of that cool and delightful quality so pleasing to the temperance lecturer. No temperance song has yet been written which could be sung in its praise with the least propriety, for it is not merely warm, but positively hot. It is admirably adapted for the composition of the sinful beverage with which the Californian miner clarifies his vision so that he can perceive the spiritual snakes that are invisible to ordinary eyes; but except in connection with whisky, sugar, and lemon-peel it is manifestly unfit for thirsty men. In this hot water were, nevertheless, found quantities of fish of an entirely new pattern. Like the fish of the Mammoth Cave, they are destitute of eyes, but unlike all previous fish, they can live only in hot water. When the experiment of placing them in cold water was tried, they immediately showed symptoms of suffering from cold fins and tails, and presently died in great anguish. Of course, their color was a bright red, in consequence of the prolonged boiling which they had undergone, and it is probable that they were eaten on the spot by the hungry miners.

The existence of fish in hot water will bring joy to the heart of the believer in natural selection. It is a proof that when nature slowly and by almost imperceptible degrees heats the water in a subterranean fish-pond, the fishes which insist upon cold water will gradually die off, while others who like a somewhat higher temperature will survive. In time, this survival of the hottest will result in the production of fishes which regard hot water as their natural element. This is evidently what has taken place in California. An entirely new species of fish has been developed, and the discovery of the "*Cyprinus Brooklynensis*"—as it is understood that the new hot-water fish is to be appropriately called—is a strong argument in support of the theory of development by aid of natural selection.

The importance of this discovery to fishmongers, keepers of restaurants, and housekeepers generally can hardly be overestimated. If boiled fish can be caught, all the trouble now required in cooking raw fish will be avoided, and if it is possible to develop a race of fishes that can live in boiling water, it is equally possible to develop a breed of hot-water lobsters, or clams, or oysters. All that would be necessary would be a close imitation of the processes of nature. If we stock a pool of water with lobsters, and slowly increase its temperature so as to reach the boiling point, in the course of a hundred years we shall find the then surviving lobsters crawling around in a beautifully boiled state and requiring nothing but sauce to fit them for immediate eating. Whether it would be possible to develop a race of roast turkeys by breeding the birds in a hot-house, in which the temperature should be increased say one degree every six months, may be doubted, since at a high temperature eggs would be hatched with such rapidity as to seriously inconvenience a hen-turkey of slow and methodical habits. Still, the existence of living roast turkeys does not seem much more improbable than the existence of living fish in a boiled state seemed a week ago; and the day may yet come when our poultry can be placed on the table without undergoing the fearful risk of cooking at the hands of a newly-imported Hibernian, and our fish can be eaten on the banks of their native caldron, without the aid of a frying-pan or a gridiron.

There is but one thing which casts the slighest doubt upon the possibility of the development of boiled fish. The California miners insist that they have seen the hot-water fish of the flooded mine with their own eyes, and we cannot doubt that they make the assertion in good faith. Still, it would be interesting to know if they drank any of the hot water, in a properly medicated state, before catching the fish. If so, there is a possibility that the vision of boiled fish was only a delusion of the imagination. It is currently reported in alcoholic circles that the California miner often sees in his uneasy dreams whole menageries of curious animals, including not only those already known to naturalists, but other and hitherto unclassified beasts, birds, and reptiles of the most eccentric conformation and undesirable habits. If we are to class the boiled fish of the Red Dog Mine with the insubstantial *fauna* of California dreams, there is an end of the exultation with which Darwinians and lovers of fish diet have received the story of the flooded mine. Let us, however, hope for better things, and cling to the belief that the "*Cyprinus Brooklynensis*" is a blessed and boiled reality, until the contrary is conclusively shown.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg and the artists under her direction sang the well-known English version of Donizetti's "Lucia" at the Academy of Music, last evening. The thorough schooling which the lady has had on the Italian stage stands her in good stead in rôles of this sort, and it can with justice be observed in relation to her performance in "Lucia" that the admirers of Italian opera must find quite as much to enjoy in it as the patrons of the lyric drama in the vernacular. Miss Kellogg, too, has gained considerably in vocal power during the last few years, and her increase of force not having been acquired at the sacrifice of a method always tasteful and correct, the impressiveness of her efforts is largely enhanced. Her *Lucy*, yesterday, elicited frequent and loud applause from a numerous audience. The *aria d'entrata* was executed with rare brilliancy, and the mad scene was acted as well as sung with a variety and a vigor than which nothing more effective could be wished. The ensemble in "Lucia" was excellent. The famed sextet has never been given with greater beauty and volume of tone, or with greater precision of delivery, and the concerted pieces all went capitally. Mr. Maas was the *Edgar*, and his work confirmed the opinion already formed and expressed as to his rapid advance as a singer and comedian. Mr. Carleton's noble voice was heard in the music allotted to *Ashton*. The subsidiary rôles were in competent hands. To-night "Ernani," with Mme. Van Zandt and Messrs. Castle and Carleton, is to be the attraction.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.

A very agreeable entertainment is presented at the Twenty-third Street Opera-house this week by the California Minstrels. The first part comprises a programme of sentimental and comic songs, concluding with a patriotic finale entitled "The Centennial," which introduces the national airs of several countries, and terminates with a dioramic illustration of Bunker Hill in 1776. The second part of the entertainment consists of a variety performance, in which Miss Jenny Morgan sings an operatic aria, while Herr Shultz portrays the temperaments of different classes of people, Mr. Nat C. Goodwin personates various histrionic notables in a farce called "The First Rehearsal," and a comic serenade introduces the whole company and concludes the entertainment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican papers of Connecticut hail with enthusiasm the action of the State Convention.

The Prohibitionists of the Third District of Connecticut have nominated E. H. Palmer for Congress.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* believes that Mr. Blaine could get 10,000 more votes in this State for President than could Mr. Conkling.

The Hartford *Times* admits that the nomination of Mr. Henry C. Robinson by the Republicans of Connecticut is as good a selection as his party could make.

The Republicans of Portland, Me., have made Gen. Francis Fessenden, son of the late Senator, their candidate for Mayor. The election occurs on Monday next.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio is to hold a meeting in Columbus on the 17th inst., and Democrats of the State generally are invited to be present and aid the committee with their counsel.

Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, wants the resumption act repealed, but hopes that we may reach a specie basis within a reasonable time by the growth and development of the business interests of the country rather than through forced legislation.

Among the speakers at work for the Republican cause in New-Hampshire are ex-Gov. Harriman, Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Gen. A. E. King, and Hon. Henry O. Pratt, and they are to be reinforced by Mr. Dawes, Gen. Garfield, Senator Oglesby, ex-Gov. Noyes, and Hon. A. W. Tenney.

It makes a material difference to the Bourbon journals of the South which party or section is being considered. The Mobile *Register*, answering some recent criticisms upon appointments at Washington by the Democratic House, says that it is only the vagabond class, for the most part, who hang about the lobbies of legislative halls and secure positions, and it adds that it "would blush to think that these birds of prey are to be taken as just representatives of any numerous class of the South." This is not the measure with which the *Register* metes to the Republicans and to the North.

This is the scene in the House on Tuesday, when Mr. Blaine attempted to interrupt Mr. Hill, as it appeared to the eyes of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*: "Mr. Blaine, who was standing during the confusion, leaned eagerly forward, his eyes glaring and flashing defiance at the Democratic side. One of the Pennsylvania delegation remarked that Mr. Blaine, in that attitude, looked like an exasperated chained tiger. The repeated blows of the Speaker's gavel riveted more firmly the chain to the floor, and for once kept the ambitious gentleman from Maine at bay."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints the political record of Secretary Bristow, and says: "It cost something to stand by the Union in Kentucky; to raise a regiment to fight against the rebellion; to favor the emancipation proclamation, and to stand up for the civil rights of the colored people, all of which Gen. Bristow did in the same open, fearless, and effective way in which he is now discharging the duties of the high office he holds. His first regiment of Union soldiers he was compelled to organize on Indiana soil, and in this he was promptly and liberally aided by the great War Governor—Morton—whose enthusiasm was not limited by State lines."

MR. BOWEN'S CHALLENGE.

FACE TO FACE IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH

WHEN MR. BOWEN BECAME CONVINCED OF MR. BEECHER'S GUILT—HE MAKES A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION TO THE CHURCH—IT IS ACCEPTED WITH AMENDMENTS—MR. BEECHER'S OBJECTIONS—THE AFFAIR FALLS THROUGH.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was the scene of unusual excitement last evening. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting it was crowded to its utmost capacity, although care was taken to admit none except those provided with tickets. Henry C. Bowen had been summoned to appear before the church and answer such questions as should be put to him touching the charges which he had made against Mr. Beecher. Few expected that Mr. Bowen would face Plymouth Church, and up to a short time before the meeting there were not many who were aware of the fact that Mr. Bowen had announced his intention of being present. When, therefore, he appeared promptly at 7:30, accompanied by his sons and Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, the proceedings were awaited with more interest. Mr. Bowen and his party were provided with seats on the front row facing the platform, and a little to his right set Mrs. Beecher, Mr. Beecher, and Gen. Tracy, who appeared as as Mr. Beecher's adviser during the evening. After the reply to the Andover letter had been read, Mr. Tilney, as Clerk of the church, asked Mr. Bowen to name the time when he first heard of facts so injurious to Mr. Beecher's moral character. In answer to this, Mr. Bowen read a written statement, which was objected to as out of order; but finally, at the request of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen was permitted to proceed. He said that he heard of facts which pointed clearly to Mr. Beecher's guilt in 1857 or 1858, and he concluded by offering to give all the facts in his possession to a committee of the church consisting of Mr. S. V. White, Mr. William Mackey, and Mr. Garbut, such committee to be bound not to reveal to the public the names of the parties implicated, and he pledged himself to abide by the report of that committee, no matter whether Plymouth Church or Mr. Beecher abided by it. A good deal of discussion ensued, some members favoring the acceptance of Mr. Bowen's proposition and others objecting to it. Mr. Beecher wanted to know if he would have an opportunity to defend himself before the committee, and to this Mr. Bowen assented, saying that he had no objection that Mr. Beecher or the parties implicated should be present. He did not even impose secrecy on Mr. Beecher, but only on the committee. Mr. Beecher denounced the proposition of Mr. Bowen, and protested against any secret investigation. Mr. Shearman moved that Mr. Bowen's proposition be accepted, but after a discussion it was laid upon the table. It was soon, however, taken up again, and discussed anew, and carried. But Mr. Beecher made a fresh objection. He wished to know if the parties implicated could be represented by counsel before the committee. He, for himself, wanted no counsel, but he thought the other parties implicated were entitled to it. Mr. Bowen positively refused to allow counsel to be present, but the resolution was amended to meet Mr. Beecher's wishes, and as Mr. Bowen refused to abide by it the Examining Committee at once preferred charges against him. A committee of five was appointed to try Mr. Bowen on these charges, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his five sons and Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, walked down the right-hand aisle, and took seats in the front row, directly under the platform, and five minutes later Mr. Edgerton called the meeting to order. A prayer was offered by Mr. R. W. Ropes, after which Mr. Moses S. Beach was appointed clerk pro tem. Mr. Beecher ascended the platform, and said that, as the meeting was not ready just at the moment to proceed to the business in hand, if it was the pleasure of the meeting he would read a letter which had been prepared and signed by the Pastor, in answer to the overture of the Andover Seminary Church for the calling of a Mutual Council to investigate the affairs of Plymouth Church. There being no objection, Mr. Beecher read the letter. It states that the ground for a new investigation, as stated in the Andover letter, was the dissatisfaction of Congregational churches with the discipline of Plymouth Church. The letter had arrived at a time when a larger Advisory Council was assembling to give advice upon that very topic, and by mutual agreement between the committee from Andover and the committee of Plymouth Church it was decided to lay the letter before the council. This was done and the Council reported adversely to its acceptance. For that reason, and that it was contrary to all Congregational polity, the Plymouth Church would be compelled to decline the invitation to become a party to the calling of a Mutual Counsel for the reinvestigation of the Pastor's case. In conclusion, the letter stated that if the Andover church had any facts within its knowledge tending to throw light upon the case, or the names of any persons who had such facts, Plymouth Church called upon them, "in the name of the Christian fellowship which unites us all," to make known to the church such facts or names. If they had such facts, Plymouth Church hoped they would not be held back from presenting them by any undue sense of delicacy.

The letter was adopted by the church, and ordered to be transmitted to the church in Andover. At this point Mr. Tilney, the Clerk of the Church, and the members of the Examining Committee, entered and took seats upon the platform. The Moderator called for the reading of the preamble and resolutions inviting Mr. Bowen to be present. Mr. Tilney having read them, Mr. Beecher moved that the Examining Committee conduct the examination, and that all questions be put through them. Mr. Tilney here stepped forward, holding the charges which Mr. Bowen had made before the Examining Committee against Mr. Beecher in his hand, and said he was ready to read them.

Mr. Shearman objected, and moved that the document be placed on file, which was carried.

MR. BOWEN'S COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Tilney then put the following question to Mr. Bowen:

Q.—When first did any facts come to your knowledge affecting injuriously the moral character of the Pastor?

A member rose in the body of the church and said: Mr. Moderator, would it not be well that we should all know what is going on? Mr. Bowen should be invited to take a seat on the platform.

The Moderator—Mr. Bowen has been invited to the platform, and he prefers to stay where he is.

Mr. Bowen—The essential facts required of me are already in the hands of the Examining Committee. If the church wants them, all it has to do is to demand them of the committee. So long as the church refuses to hear what it has in its own hands it is mere bravado to ask for more.

The Clerk—In reply to Mr. Bowen I would say that as yet we have not received from him a single fact.

The Moderator—I must ask complete silence here to-night. What we want to-night, and want only, are all the facts concerning which he has made these insinuations. Now, I repeat the question to Mr. Bowen:

Q.—When first did any facts come to your knowledge affecting injuriously the moral character of the Pastor?

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Chairman, I ask your attention to this communication: "By this time my position in this matter is or ought to be well understood by you. Your examining committee first sought evidence to convict me of slandering the Pastor. They failed to find it. Changing their tactics they then summoned me to meet them and reply to the complaints that I have led people to believe that I knew something affecting the moral character of Mr. Beecher, and that when questioned I evaded a direct reply. The charge against me was so far true. I had been thus questioned. I had evaded a direct reply. It was not my fault that people had an impression I had such knowledge. I did know what was sufficient evidence to me of Mr. Beecher's guilt, and when caught I could not lie about it and was compelled to be silent, and let the consequences fall where they would, either on me or on Mr. Beecher. They fell on me as a penalty for my indiscretion for having once, under peculiar circumstances, poured my confidence into a leaky vessel.

The Moderator—Mr. Bowen was not invited here to read a written statement. He was invited here to answer such questions as might be put to him pertinent to the accusations conveyed in previous statements made by him.

Mr. Blair—Mr. Bowen must know what that language means, and I submit that this written statement which affects the parties is an evasion, and I trust he will be required, in conformity with the resolution, to answer verbally the questions propounded.

The Moderator—The Chair decides that a written statement is out of order.

Mr. R. W. Raymond—I move that Mr. Bowen be allowed to proceed with the reading of his statement.

Mr. Beecher—I second the motion.

Mr. Bowen—I think when you get through with this you will see the purpose of its being read to-night.

Mr. Shearman—The question is whether he will be permitted to read the statement.

Dr. White—I would like to know whether the paper to be read by Mr. Bowen is an answer to the question put by the Moderator.

Mr. Sanderson—The question seems to be very simple, and I think the answer should be equally simple.

Mr. R. W. Raymond—I have no knowledge whether this is a pertinent answer to the question or not. This is the first time Mr. Bowen has appeared before the church. It may be the last opportunity we may have to hear anything he has to say, and I want to hear it all.

Mr. Davidson—It is reported by the Examining Committee that Mr. Bowen has been before them twice, and they have failed to get answers to their questions from him. I would be very willing to hear any statement he has to make, but first I would move as a substitute that he be asked to answer the questions, and afterward read the statement.

Mr. Beecher—We have no judicial powers and no primitive powers. The whole power of the church consists in influence on the one side, and when an influence does no good then it has power to clear itself from responsibility. That is all. And, therefore, when any brother in the church, especially one who has been so long a member as Mr. Bowen has been, and occupied the relation he has to this church even if it be out of order, or even if we are not pleased with the method by which he proposes to dispose of the business, I think as a matter of courtesy he should be allowed to have his own way unless it takes up too much time to do so. Therefore the better way is to allow Mr. Bowen the utmost liberty of statement in this matter. I propose that Mr. Bowen be allowed to go on.

The Moderator—The question on the substitute offered is that Mr. Bowen be requested to answer the questions put to him orally.

Mr. Blair then withdrew his motion.

The Moderator—The motion now reverts on the resolution of Brother Raymond that Mr. Bowen be permitted to proceed.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bowen then continued to read as follows: "Your Examining Committee compelled me against my will to make a statement, and I told them I had knowledge which satisfied me that Mr. Beecher was an impure man, and that before any proper tribunal I would testify to the essential facts, though I never would be base enough to allow the name to be brought before the world. Taking advantage of what I had thus said, and treading on my honor and faithfulness in protecting any name from exposure, your committee, with great flourish, demanded all names. I then offered to give them to an honorable tribunal constituted for secrecy, and to abide by the result. My proposal was declined. At last I did appear before them—before that committee—and gave essential facts with such particulars as to prove either that I willfully fabricated them or that I had good reason to know that Mr. Beecher had sinned as I said. But I refused to answer any question which would expose names, and I still refuse. After seeing how Mrs. Tilton has suffered I refused, at no matter what damage to myself, to put any other woman publicly in the same position. You may demand it eternally, but my sense of honor forbids me to do so, and I would let my name go down to the grave covered with undeserved shame before I would do what you bid me. But, fellow-members of Plymouth Church, I have already made you a fair proposal. It is that before three such honest, impartial men as I have mentioned, I will without reserve give all these facts, concealing no circumstances and no names, which have convinced me beyond the possibility of a doubt of Mr. Beecher's guilt; and I so far modify my former proposition as to say that I will consent to their publishing all the facts that seem to them best, omitting only the name and the identifying circumstances; and that I will agree to abide by their decision. No matter whether Plymouth Church or Mr. Beecher abide by it, I will abide by it. The fact can be had in this way either by a libel, or I imagine by a suit for libel, which I shall be compelled to resort to."

Mr. Tilney—The chief objection, as I understand it by the statement, is, that you object to giving any names. I now ask, as we have several questions which will not involve the giving of names, if you will answer the questions. I will take the first question: "When first did any facts come to your knowledge affecting injuriously the moral character of the Pastor?"

Mr. Bowen—You ask me when facts came to my knowledge. That would imply that I knew that any rumor which I heard was a fact. If you wish to ask me when I first heard remarks that were every day in the mouths of a good many people, I am willing to answer that.

Mr. Tilney—Well, we will ask that question, then.

A Member—Mr. Moderator, I hope we shall have the facts to-night. We have had enough of rumors.

The Moderator—The Examining Committee say the facts are what we are after to-night, and not mere rumors. So we will first take the facts.

Mr. Bowen—I was absolutely convinced in my own mind that there were circumstances which pointed very clearly to guilt about 1857 or 1858.

The Moderator—What were the facts in relation to these convictions, Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Bowen—I desire, Mr. Chairman, to know if you insist on my answering the question specifically put to me?

The Moderator—I think you are bound to answer correctly if at all.

A PLAIN PROPOSITION.

Mr. Bowen—It is well known that I have positively refused to answer any question which would need the names and identifying facts affecting persons, and I still refuse to do so. I have a few lines here I would like to read. I object to answering this question, but I don't want to be unreasonable. I don't want to conceal the reasons for my convictions. It is certainly no benefit to me to be silent; but I must and will protect the names of other persons to the best of my power. But if you still demand all names and particulars, and if Mr. Beecher demands them—do you, Sir? (turning to Mr. Beecher)—

Mr. Beecher—When you get through I will answer the question.

Mr. Bowen (continuing)—But if you still demand all the names and particulars, and if Mr. Beecher demands them, I will do this: I will to-night, at this moment, meet Mr. William McKay, A. H. Garbut, and S. V. White, alone or in the presence of Mr. Beecher, in the adjoining room, and there give to them the facts in my possession which long ago convinced me Mr. Beecher is an adulterer. I shall only require that these gentlemen shall preserve the names and identifying circumstances secret; and I shall make no request of them for any action in the case, leaving that to their discretion and to yours. Will you accept this offer?

Mr. Shearman—I move that brothers McKay, Garbut, and White be appointed a committee to retire immediately with Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher and to listen to this statement.

Mr. Blair—I am opposed to this motion. We want somebody to come up to the scratch and take up what he has to say before the church. We do not want any more secret insinuations. If there is anything concealed let it be brought to light here and now.

The Moderator—It is moved and seconded that brothers McKay, Garbut, and White retire to an adjoining room and hear his statements—the facts which he has intimated he would give them.

Mr. Bowen—Upon the conditions named?

Mr. Beecher—On the condition of secrecy as to names and identifying circumstances, by which I should like to know whether this matter is to be secret. I am willing to go with Mr. Bowen before this committee, provided I am to have an opportunity of defending myself by proclaiming who they are. If he can state that certain facts are alleged to have taken place, and under the pretense that he will not give the name of the woman who occupied herself so long and not detail the indecent circumstances alleged under the pretense of not giving her name; if he refuses the names, and leaves not a few women exposed to this foul suspicion, it falls upon one or another, and the tongues of men are busy with these names already. Now somebody's name ought to be authenticated. So far as that is concerned I protest against secrecy. I have nothing to gain by it. Those who work in the dark may have, but I have none. Therefore this committee are to receive this information bound not to divulge it. However this plan may be viewed by the brethren of the church, I do not approve of it.

Mr. S. V. White said he was ready to hear what Mr. Bowen had to say, but he was afraid it would go into a leaky vessel.

Mr. McKay expressed similar views to those of Mr. White.

Mr. Garbut declined to serve on the committee.

Mr. Shearman favored the appointment of the committee, if the ladies were permitted to be present to defend themselves.

Mr. Bowen said he had no objection to the ladies being present.

Mr. Beecher asked if the names of these persons could be made known to the church when the time for investigation came, to which Mr. Shearman replied that he did not understand it in that way, unless they wished to bring the case before the church.

Mr. Sanderson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Tilney put the second question to Mr. Bowen, and asked him from whom he learned the alleged facts, which question Mr. Bowen refused to answer, and he declined to answer any further questions that might be put to him.

Mr. Shearman at this point moved to take his motion from the table, which was carried.

Mr. Tilney then read the resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That Mr. Bowen be invited forthwith to retire with the committee already named by him, and to communicate all facts bearing upon the case in the presence of Mr. Beecher and such person or persons as may be implicated, and to produce before the committee all the evidence he has to substantiate his charges, giving the other persons implicated an opportunity to disprove his statements; such committee to report to this church with their opinion all facts excepting the names and identifying circumstances, which last they are instructed, at the request of Mr. Bowen, to keep from all persons except Mr. Beecher and other parties implicated.

Mr. Woodbridge wanted to know if it had come to this that the case must have a star-chamber investigation. He thought that as the charges had been made public the facts also ought to be made public. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Sanderson thought it would have been more appropriate and proper if the resolutions had been drawn up by Mr. Bowen.

Mr. R. W. Raymond—I desire to call the attention of the brethren to the fact, as I understand it, that the result of the committee is not a final judgment, and therefore it cannot be said to be a star-chamber proceeding. We have for the first time succeeded in bringing Mr. Bowen face to face with the church to answer questions which may be put to him. I do not intend to let him leave this room if my voice and vote will prevent it without accepting his challenge. I intend to have his mouth open or shut. It is a condition of affairs that I am not willing to see, and I wish, therefore, to accept the proposition, not because I approve of it, not because I believe it sincere, not that I put any faith in the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, but because so long as he keeps his secret he retains the power of malice, and the moment we get the lever in his jaw so that we can open it, we shall find how little there is inside. The committee are not in any case to report a verdict on our pastor. They cannot go further than to inform the church that there is something there that they should know. This church does not forego its right to future action.

Mr. Burke—Mr. Bowen has positively refused to give his information before the church, and I am in favor of hearing him before the committee.

Mr. White—I want to make just one proposition in regard to the matter. I am in favor of hearing Mr. Bowen before the committee, for, at any rate, it will give the secret to one or two other persons, under any circumstances. I want to add further: Mr. Bowen casts an imputation upon every woman in this church, as I believe it is confined to this church. This matter is one in which a good many interests center, and I think there will be warm work before we are through with it, and perhaps, with the understanding that the implicated persons be present, the investigation before the committee may proceed, and those persons can take the necessary steps to bring the truth out.

Mr. Beecher—I am perfectly willing to assent to that resolution, if it can be amended so that our tongues are not tied.

Mr. White—You are not tied.

Mr. Beecher—I want to know that I am not tied.

Dr. Ward—Read Mr. Bowen's proposition.

Mr. Beecher—I have lain under this imputation about as long as I intend to.

Mr. Shearman and Mr. Tilney both declined to read Mr. Bowen's proposition because it was indecent.

Mr. McKay—I want to say one word if you please. Am I in order?

A Voice—No.

Mr. McKay—Who says no? I want to know who says no? I want to say this for the benefit of all concerned. This church must understand that Henry C. Bowen is still a member of this church and has his rights, and I, for one, out of respect for the Church of Christ, because I think it ought to dignify and honor Christ—if that be possible—object *in toto* to the scurrilous flings that are going on from beginning to end.

Mr. Raymond—I rise to a point of order. Nothing scurrilous has been imputed to Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen—I will to-night, at this moment, meet Mr. William McKay, Mr. E. H. Gurbat, and Mr. S. V. White alone or in the presence of Mr. Beecher, if he desires it, in an adjoining room, and there give to them the facts in my possession which long ago convinced me that Mr. Beecher was an adulterer. I shall only require that these three gentlemen shall preserve the names and identifying circumstances absolutely secret, and I shall make no other request of them or any action in the case, leaving that to their discretion and to yours. That is my proposition.

R. W. Raymond—What is meant by absolute secrecy?

Mr. Bowen—I mean just what I say.

Mr. Blair—I would inquire whether that proposition includes other persons implicated besides Mr. Beecher?

The resolution was again read by the Chair and was then carried.

Mr. Shearman then said that Mr. Bowen accepted the resolution with the amendments, one of which was given in the last reading. The other was the extracting of a pledge from the committee to keep the matter secret. Mr. Shearman then moved to reconsider the resolution, which was done. The first amendment as to absolute secrecy was then adopted.

Mr. Shearman said that the seeking for a pledge from the committee was casting an imputation upon them.

Mr. Bowen—I wish to say that that was a pledge of honor to me for my protection, and for the protection of the parties to whom I refer in my document. It is what you would require if you were in my place. I don't mean any imputation, for I have confidence in these gentlemen.

MR. BEECHER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Beecher—I would like to add to that resolution, if it is not withdrawn, that any parties accused may be present by themselves or with friends or counsel.

Mr. Bowen—I will not accept that.

Mr. Beecher—The proposition of going before the committee of this church and telling his story and refusing the party, the woman for whom he has such scruples of honor, not to be present except perhaps personally, but not by friend or counsel, I am opposed to. I don't want any counsel or any other person on my part.

Mr. Shearman, in addition to the resolution of the church, offered the following:

"This resolution is not to be construed as excluding the persons implicated, other than Mr. Beecher, from being present with one friend or counsel."

I only ask that the woman have the right to appear with her friend.

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Chairman, I don't propose to have this committee a court to go into an investigation which might require six months. [Laughter.] I meant simply to go before them, and in a very unceremonious but very solemn way to tell my story. The plan which has been suggested might occupy a month, but it would be practically a court. To that I do object, and shall not consent to, positively. No other proposition except the one which I last made will be considered by me for one moment.

Mr. Beecher—I think it is bad enough as it has been. I think it is bad enough for a man to sit at the communion-table for ten or fifteen years, all the time knowing, as he says, that I was an adulterer. It is bad enough that this matter should be intimated to one and another friend. It is bad enough that I was the editor of his paper during all that time. It is bad enough that the stigma rests upon some unknown person, some innocent woman that had no chance to defend herself. It is bad enough that, now that the matter is out and the woman is named, she is not to be permitted there by counsel, and she is to be damned to eternal ignominy by the breath of an accuser behind her back or in her presence under such circumstances that she is helpless. So monstrous and so outrageous a wrong upon an innocent woman I never have known, and I am willing to go not only before that committee, if the persons implicated may come, and come by counsel, to avail themselves of all their rights to questions, I am willing. He it is that stabbed in the dark for twenty years who is not willing.

The resolution and its two amendments were then carried.

Mr. Raymond—I now ask the Chair for a final answer from Mr. Bowen as to his proposition.

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Chairman, I have already said that I would not accept any proposition except the one last named to the meeting, and I now affirm what I then said, that I will accept no other. It would be practically a court. I will not enter a court with lawyers on one side. I decline.

Mr. Shearman—I move that Mr. Bowen be permitted to attend before the committee with one counsel or more.

Mr. Bowen—I have given my answer. I refuse to accept the proposition.

Mr. Shearman's motion was carried, and Mr. Raymond then repeated his request for a final answer.

Mr. Bowen (emphatically)—No! no!

Mr. George Scott—I move that Henry C. Bowen be expelled from this church.

Mr. Clarence Bowen—I have an amendment, Mr. Chairman, as a member of Plymouth Church—

Mr. R. W. Raymond—I rise to a point of order. No member of the church can be expelled except upon the recommendation of the Examining Committee.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken, and thus killed both motion and amendment.

Mr. Tilney—I move that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at the close of the church meeting on Friday night.

Mr. Tilney's motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shearman then gave some notices in regard to amendments of the rules at the annual meeting, after which Mr. Blair called for the report of the Examining Committee.

Mr. Tilney read the report. The report preferred four charges against Mr. Bowen, besides giving a history of the case. The charges were: First, violation of covenant; second, dishonorable conduct before the examining Committee; third, equivocation and falsehood; fourth, slander.

Mr. Shearman moved that the committee of three just appointed be instructed to summon Mr. Bowen to appear before them at once. The motion having been adopted, Mr. S. V. White and Mr. McKay went over to where Mr. Bowen sat, and asked him to retire with them. Mr. Bowen made no answer, but shook his head.

A member having moved that the committee be requested to report the result of their interview with Mr. Bowen, Mr. McKay said that the only answer they got from Mr. Bowen was 'a shake of his head.'"

The "report" of the committee was, on motion, accepted, and they were discharged.

The Examining Committee next presented a fifth charge against Mr. Bowen for refusing to answer questions put to him that night, and on motion of Mr. Blair all of the charges against Mr. Bowen were referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the Moderator, and that a copy of the charges be served upon Mr. Bowen, and that he be requested to appear before the committee, and that the said committee be requested to report to the church with all convenient dispatch. The Moderator, in compliance with the resolution, appointed Messrs. R. W. Ropes, C. T. Christensen, H. S. Pratt, E. A. Secomb, and Samuel Belcher as the committee, and the meeting then adjourned to Friday evening.

THE EMMA MINE INQUIRY.

A BATCH OF RAMBLING TESTIMONY.

LYON'S SUPPLY OF FACTS EXHAUSTED—DRAWING FROM HIM HIS IMPRESSIONS AND INFERENCES—GENERAL SCHENCK'S POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Emma Mine investigation to-day was a continuation of the same character of evidence taken yesterday. It was clear that Lyon told everything within his own knowledge the first day, and his later testimony has been trivial, secondary, and inferential, such as would hardly be received by a Grand Jury. The witness' impressions and what A said B told C were freely asked for by the committee. The committee will have to seek further for the truth. Meanwhile it has become known that Gen. Schenck mailed his resignation on the 19th of last month, and that it is daily expected to arrive. He will, it is believed, very shortly return himself to meet the charges. Ex-Senator Stewart and others affected by the testimony have started for Washington to appear before the committee. There has been a disposition manifested to deal unfairly with Gen. Schenck, and to make up a report without hearing his defense. Mr. Kasson to-day offered a resolution directing the committee to communicate the testimony to Gen. Schenck, and to wait his statement in reply before deciding upon a report. It was not acted upon, because no member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was in the House at the time, but it will be renewed to-morrow, and doubtless will pass. Meanwhile nothing but hear-say evidence touching his connection with the mine company, beyond what is well known, has been taken by the committee.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Mr. Lyon again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and exhibited copies of Senator Stewart's letters, to which allusion was previously made. These letters were photographed to be used in the pending suit against the vendors of the mine. Mr. Lyon read an extract from the report of George Atwood, an Englishman, Superintendent of the Emma Mine, made to the Directors and shareholders of the company, dated Oct. 23, 1875, in which he represents the mine to be in a deplorable condition, the water having risen fifty feet above the level, the timbers fallen, and the engine unfit for use. The mine was virtually exhausted, and the only hope for the future was to solve a geological problem, which would take money and much time. Mr. Lyon said Atwood was a scientific man, and received a salary of $8,000.

In conversation with Mr. Park the latter said he had fixed the matter with the General, whom he had induced to give him [Mr. Park] his note for the stock, and then to write him a letter saying if his note and stock were not sufficient security he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. Mr. Park said he had certified this statement to Mr. Stewart, and if Mr. Stewart would do the same thing it would dry up the resolution.

The committee caused to be read a correspondence between S. T. Pafford and Gen. Schenck. In the letter of July 9, 1873, Mr. Pafford wished Gen. Schenck to give him certain information about the Emma Mine, and repeated the rumor that Gen. Schenck did not bona fide pay for his shares. Whether this was true or not, a countryman of Schenck's, then in London, said that 5,000 shares had been given to Schenck to float the Emma stock, and that Senator Stewart received 2,000 shares to become a Director of the Emma Mining Company. Mr. Pafford wanted to know whether these things were true, and, in conclusion, charged Park and Stewart, who were friends of Schenck, with having, with nefarious intent and by fraudulent statements, obtained from him and other confiding shareholders large sums of money. He asked whether Schenck indorsed the acts of these men, and said, if an answer should not be given he would furnish a full statement to be published in the New-York papers, and also call the attention of President Grant and Lord Granville to the question. To this letter Gen. Schenck replied July 10, 1873, saying that he had responded to a previous letter because it was respectful in character, but when Mr. Pafford subsequently attacked him in the public prints, the publication being accompanied by innuendoes, he could take no notice of his strictures. He, however, had no objection to give Mr. Pafford all the information in his possession if he would call upon him at 10 o'clock on the next Sunday, his engagements being such that he could state no other time for an interview.

Mr. Lyon, then stated that Mr. Pafford had an interview with Gen. Schenck, who told Mr. Pafford that he did not know much of the witness except that he was an adventurer, and asked Pafford whether his name and Stewart's were not better than that of Lyon, as they occupied high and responsible positions. Pafford said to Schenck there were many concurrent circumstances to induce persons to believe that money was given to him to float the stock; that a countryman of Schenck's had said that the latter's means were too inconsiderable to pay for the shares. Schenck informed Pafford that he had a patrimony from his father's estate in the shape of a coal mine in Wisconsin. On this he borrowed $25,000 to pay for one-half of his stock and the other $25,000 he borrowed from Mr. Park, and had not yet paid him all back. The witness said to Mr. Pafford that there were no coal mines in Wisconsin. Subsequently the witness called on Mr. McCulloch, of the banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., when McCulloch asked him to let up on Schenck and not to be too severe on him, and said that the General was very indignant whenever the name of the Emma Mine was mentioned. The witness said in reply that he was not surprised at that, and that he could not forgive Schenck for calling him an adventurer. Mr. McCulloch informed him that Schenck had denied that he called him an adventurer.

It appeared from the replies to the questioning of the committee that he compromised his interest in the mine for $150,000, the original stipulated sum being $500,000. There was great inducement to withhold from the public for about a month Schenck's resignation as a Director of the Emma Mine Company. Park very much regretted the resignation, because the shares fell as low as £14. Owing to the Emma Mine transactions American securities generally were much depressed. J. H. Puleston, of the banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bitterly complained that their firm had been badly treated, having received only £25,000 for the use of their name in putting the Emma Mine stock on the market.

Hiram A. Johnson, of New-York, who acted as attorney for Lyon, testified that he had an interview with Senator Stewart two or three weeks succeeding his arrival in London. Stewart informed him that he and Mr. Parke were desirous of selling some mining property, and had come to London for that purpose. Stewart asked witness what could be done. The witness replied he thought the market was indifferent in view of the failure to sell other similar property. Stewart then referred to the large shipments of ore from the Emma Mine from time to time, and the respectability of the persons connected with it as vendors; not at that time considering himself as one of them. Stewart thought the Emma Mine could be sold, although otheos had failed; at a subsequent interview the witness told Stewart he had understood that this mine had proved to be a pocket, or a mere deposit of ore as distinguished from a true fissure vein; the witness told Stewart he had received letters and reports from the United States that induced him to believe that the mine failed to yield the riches in ore anticipated. This interview took place during the last days of August, 1871, possibly as late as September, only a day or two succeeding the arrival of Parke in London. Stewart himself thought the mine was not as rich as anticipated, and asked the witness whether the reports to which he alluded had transpired in London. The witness had a copy of the Central City *Register*, published in Colorado, which contained a letter from Prof. Raymond, who had previously visited the mine and communicated the result of his examination to his mining journal in New-York. The witness furnished Stewart with the report of Raymond, which spoke of the mine in disparaging terms. The matter was further discussed, when the witness said he doubted of success in selling the mine unless Stewart and Parke should couple themselves as vendors, or unless Stewart should become a Director in the management of the property. Stewart replied he would be slow to do so in connection with the sale of any mine, much less the Emma. The improbability of selling the mine was the subject of all their interviews. About the time of last interview, witness received a letter from his client (Lyon) to observe what transpired in London in relation to the proposed sale of the property. The witness called on Stewart, and found him in an indifferent mood. He had become noticeably reticent. The witness then wrote to Lyon to come to London. Three or four weeks after this intimations appeared in the public prints that a company was to be organized for the purchase of the property, and it was announced in stock-dealing circles that the selling of shares would be managed by a notorious resident of London, now known as Albert Grant.

At the second interview Stewart said they were not going to have the mine examined by an English engineer. The witness remarked that the Directors would insist on the employment of an English engineer. Stewart repeated they would not consent to this. If they sold the mine Prof. Silliman would make the examination. They would couple the sale with the condition that Silliman shall make the examination. Stewart remarked he knew Silliman and could trust him.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, but it is not probable that any witnesses will then be examined.

CARD OF MINISTER SCHENCK DENYING LYON'S STATEMENTS.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, publishes the following card:

"LONDON, March 1.—In some London papers this morning were published telegraphic dispatches purporting to give a report of Lyon's testimony before a committee of Congress. I denounce his whole statement concerning me as a tissue of infamous falsehoods. Having obtained leave of absence from my Government for the purpose, I shall sail in the next steamer for the United States to confront my calumniators and vindicate my reputation."

GOV. KELLOGG OF LOUISIANA.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGREED ON BY THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—At the assembling of the House at 10 A. M., the Speaker presented a written communication announcing that since the adjournment of the House on Monday, he had, as authorized by a resolution of the House, appointed a committee of five to present articles of impeachment against William P. Kellogg to the Senate, and to act as Managers, &c. The point was at once raised by the Republican members that the resolution passed by the House on Monday did not authorize the appointment of Managers. A warm debate then sprang up as to presenting resolutions of impeachment *de novo*, in the midst of which the House took a recess until 1 P. M. On their reassembling, the Secretary of the Senate was announced, and presented the order of acquittal passed by the Senate on Monday night, stating that he was directed by the Senate to present this as the final action of the Senate in the matter of impeachment of William P. Kellogg, Governor. Mr. Wiltz, Democrat, raised the point of order that the House had not been officially informed prior to its adjournment on Monday of the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment. The Speaker reserved his ruling on this point until to-morrow. A long debate ensued, and finally, about 4 P. M., the following charges were adopted by a strict party vote:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 1, 1876.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

Your committee, appointed to prepare specific articles of impeachment against W. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, beg leave to report that they have had under careful consideration the subject, and that they herewith submit articles which they have prepared, and recommend their adoption by this honorable body. Your committee reserve to themselves the right to prepare and submit other and further articles of impeachment. Respectfully submitted. Louis A. Wiltz, Chairman; W. B. Koontz, G. L. Hall, John Young, E. E. Kidd, Committee.

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives in the name of themselves and of all the people of the State of Louisiana against William P. Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office:

Article 1. That said Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana at New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of the office of Governor, on or about the month of July, 1875, did appoint D. F. Settoon, who then and still resides in the Parish of Tangipahoa, Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of Washington, whereby said Kellogg, in his capacity as acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, did violate the Constitution thereof, and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 2. That said Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of his office, at New-Orleans, in the month of February, 1876, did remove, from office without cause J. B. Cason, Tax Collector of the Parish of Tangipahoa, and appointed in his place and stead Charles H. Jackson, who made a false and fraudulent census return of said parish for the year 1875, whereby the said Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, did commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 3. That said Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana at New Orleans, unmindful of the high duties of the office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, did, after Charles Clinton, Auditor of the State, had been impeached, on the 24th of April, 1875, by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and after said Clinton had been indicted for malfeasance in office, neglect and refuse to appoint an auditor of the public accounts for the time being, and until such a disability should cease, whereby said Kellogg, acting Governor of Louisiana, was guilty of, and did commit, a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 4. That said Kellogg, acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, unmindful of the high duties of the office, did, from and after the 1st day of May, 1875, and continuously thereafter, to the present time, wholly omit, neglect, fail, and refuse to appoint, once in every three months, a competent and trustworthy accountant to inspect and examine the books, vouchers, accounts, records, &c., of the Treasurer's office with those of the Auditor, and count all money in the Treasury or deposited in the proper depository, and by such omission, failure, refusal, and neglect said Kellogg, acting as Governor of the State of Louisiana, was guilty of and did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 5. That said Kellogg, unmindful of the high duties of his office, in or about the month of May, 1875, after having appointed an accountant as expert to examine the books, vouchers, &c., of the Auditor's office, did, shortly thereafter, when applied to by said expert for a renewal of the commission, in order to make the necessary examination of the books of the State Treasurer, neglect, postpone, and refuse to grant the same, thus preventing an investigation which it was his duty, under the laws, to have made; whereby said Kellogg was guilty of and did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 6. That said Kellogg did, after the month of May, 1875, pay to L. H. Gardner as expert, or examiner appointed by him to investigate the affairs and condition of the Auditor's office as referred to in a preceding article, an excessive and unreasonable amount, to wit, the sum of $3,000 for twenty days' service, and a portion of the amount so paid, to wit, the sum of $1,300, was taken by direction of said Kellogg from a fund appropriated by law for another purpose; whereby said Kellogg did commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 7. That said William P. Kellogg, for the purpose of overawing the lower house of the Legislature, and fermenting strife, did, in the month of February, 1876, and during the peaceful sittings of the two houses of the General Assembly, cause on many occasions large numbers of armed Metropolitan Police disguised as citizens to be brought into the State-house, thus violating the privilege of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, needlessly irritating the public mind and endangering the public peace; whereby he was guilty of, did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 8. That said Kellogg, on or about the 9th day of April, 1875, and during the recess of the Senate, did appoint G. H. Braughn to the office of Judge of the Superior Criminal Court of the Parish of Orleans, and did permit said G. H. Braughn to remain in office as Judge of said court at the end of the extra session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, which terminated on the 24th day of April, 1875, and to exercise the duties of said office after the said adjournment, notwithstanding his appointment had not been confirmed by the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana; whereby said Kellogg was guilty of and did commit high crime and misdemeanor.

Article 9. That said Kellogg did, in or about the month of June, 1875, without warrant or authority in law, remove E. V. Leclere, a Police Commissioner of the City of New-Orleans, and appoint in his stead V. A. Ryan as Commissioner, in violation of the statutes of the State of Louisiana; whereby, said Kellogg did commit and was guilty of high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 10. That said Kellogg did, in or about the month of August, remove George H. Braughn from the office of Judge of the Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orleans, and appoint in his stead H. R. Steele, a resident of the Parish of Tensas, in violation of the laws of the State of Louisiana; whereby said Kellogg did commit and was guilty of high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 11. That said Kellogg, in the month of February, 1876, before a legislative committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor, testified under oath that he was not present in the office of Collector Casey in the Custom-house in New-Orleans in the latter part of December, 1874, when was under discussion the question of the division of the State interest fund for the purpose of paying the Metropolitan Police; whereas said Kellogg was present, as he well knew, at said meeting, and thereby committed the crime of perjury and false statement under oath; whereby said Kellogg did commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 12. That said Kellogg, in or about the month of May, and subsequently during the year 1875, did unlawfully interfere with George H. Broughn, Judge of the Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orleans, and used the influence of his official position to overthrow the independence of the Judiciary of the State of Louisiana, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State; whereby said Kellogg was guilty of and did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 13. That said Kellogg, in or about the month of August, 1875, pending the indictment of Charles Clinton, State Auditor, for embezzlement of the public funds, a misdemeanor in office, before the Superior Criminal Court for the Parish of Orleans, did remove George H. Braughen from the office of Judge of said court, and appointed in his stead H. R. Steele Judge of said court, after said H. R. Steele, as Assistant Attorney General, had refused to prosecute said Clinton, and after he had publicly declared that, in his opinion, Charles Clinton was innocent of the charges preferred and then pending against him by indictment before said Superior Criminal court for the Parish of New-Orleans, in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the State, whereby said William P. Kellogg was guilty of and did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Article 14. That said William P. Kellogg in the month of February, 1876, and while the House of Representatives was investigating charges against said William P. Kellogg, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, did, in view of forestalling the action of the House and preventing his impeachment, call an extra session of the Senate to meet on the second day of March, 1876, but neglected to call the House in extra session for the same day in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana, whereby the said William P. Kellogg was guilty of and did commit a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Subsequent to adjournment of the Senate, the Republican members, learning that the House had revived the impeachment matter, assembled in caucus in the Lieutenant Governor's office and prepared a statement of facts, which was signed by twenty-four out of the thirty-six members of the Senate and will be published to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned at 3 P. M. until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY—A NEW MARKET FOR NEW-YORK CITY—PROTECTION OF HOTEL-KEEPERS—THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Fish called up his resolution relative to the resumption of specie payment and moved its adoption, and he spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. Sloan also favored the resolutions, and they were passed by a vote of 99 to 6, Ballou, Coffey, Graham, King, and Tabor voting in the negative.

Among the bills introduced was one disposing of the matter of Warden Tracy's fees for the support of prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, so far as the Legislature is concerned. By the provisions of the bill the Common Council of New-York is authorized to examine and determine upon Tracy's claims against the county. Mr. A. J. Campbell's bill providing for the erection of a new market on the site of the present Jefferson Market, the provisions of which were published in to-day's TIMES, was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Watts introduced his bill extending the term of the present Excise Commissioners, the substance of which was also published in THE TIMES to-day. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hogeboom amending the law relative to bribery and elections. Under the present law election bribery cases are outlawed after the lapse of three years. Mr. Hogeboom's bill makes the term after which such cases cannot be prosecuted one instead of three years. Mr. Russell, of Wayne, introduced a bill which prevents a conviction of murder in the first degree on the testimony of a confessed accomplice of the accused person. The Assembly Committee on Railroads considered the no seat no fare bill this evening and heard an argument by ex-Secretary of State Scribner in opposition to it. Mr. Scribner contended that the bill was impracticable, that such a law could not be enforced, and that the street railroad companies could not afford to run the number of cars called for by the provisions of the bill.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The consideration of local bills of no general public interest, in Committee of the Whole, and an hour devoted to the executive session, which must be held on the first Wednesday of each month, left to the Senate very little time for the transaction of other business. Senator Morrissey introduced a bill in relation to hotel and inn keepers and their guests. It provides that to cheat a hotel or inn keeper out of any amount due for board or other accommodation shall be deemed a felony, and punished by a term of not more than five years in State Prison or a fine of $1,000, or both. Guests when they deposit valuables with the proprietors of hotels may, when the sum deposited is over $5,000, demand a receipt. Every hotel-keeper by the provisions of the act is required to have a fire-proof safe or vault, with a burglar alarm attached, for the protection of valuables intrusted to his care.

Senator Bixby presented a petition from the Directors of the New-York Catholic Protectory for an appropriation of $200,000, to aid them in getting rid of their present debt, which amounts to over $300,000. The petitioners urge that the Protectory, costing a million dollars, has been built mainly without public aid, and that much money has been saved to the public treasury by reason of the fact that large numbers of children whose maintenance would otherwise have become a public charge have been committed to them by the courts and supported in the Protectory. It is claimed, also, that the Protectory is a part of the penitentiary and reformatory organization of the State, and as such entitled to the aid asked for. Attention is called to the fact that the Committee on Crime appointed by the last Legislature made a thorough investigation of the manner in which the Protectory is conducted, and expressed themselves as satisfied with the management in every respect.

In Committee of the Whole the bill in relation to the employment of convicts and paupers under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was again considered. Mr. Gerard offered an amendment, which, after being itself amended, passed in the following form: "It shall also be the duty of said Commissioners to employ the said convict and pauper labor so far, in their judgment, as the same may be practically and advantageously done in such branches of industry and in such diversity thereof as may tend least to conflict with the interests of free outside industries and trades in said City and County." As amended the bill was passed and sent to the Assembly.

Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably the bill securing justice and fair dealing between the local Government of the City of New-York and its employes; and also the act in relation to the benevolent fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, which was introduced on Monday evening.

In executive session the Senate considered and rejected the name of Judge Southworth for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District. The motion to make the proceedings public was lost. During the executive session a number of Notaries Public were confirmed.

Information of the death of State Prison Inspector Moss Kent Platt, of Plattsburg, was read here this evening. Mr. Platt was the only Republican who held an elective office in the present State Government. The Governor is authorized to appoint his successor without the advice of the Senate.

THE MARINE COURT JUDGESHIP.

GOV. TILDEN FILLS THE VACANCY IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND STATE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—It is officially announced here to-night that Gov. Tilden has appointed J. P. Sinnott, a clerk in his law office, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Spaulding, of the Marine Court in New-York City. Mr. Tilden has done this without the advice or consent of the Senate, and in direct opposition to law and the State Constitution. His action is very severely criticised even by leaders of his own party, and one or two of the best lawyers in the Senate freely but seriously express the opinion that he should be impeached. The law regarding the matter is too clear to be mistaken. The amended Constitution, framed by Gov. Tilden himself, provides that a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Superior Court in the City of New-York shall be filled in the same way as a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Section 9 of the same article provides that a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court shall be filled by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Chapter 389 of the Laws of 1852 provides that a vacancy occurring in the office of Judge of the Marine Court in New-York City shall be filled in the same way as a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Superior Court; that is, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate. This law Mr. Tilden has plainly violated. He has also acted in direct opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the last election, for it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that Mr. Sinnott ran for Marine Court Judge last Fall, and was defeated by a majority of 25,000 votes.

THE CANAL BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS, INSPECTORS, AND COLLECTORS.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Canal Board announced the following appointments to-day:

Superintendents.—Erie Canal, section No. 6, Chapman D. Areney; section No. 7, Elijah S. Drake; section No. 9, William H. Bunn; section No. 10, Ebenezer D. Williams; Oswego Canal, section No. 2, Hiram Fox; Cayuga and Seneca Canal, James A. Flanagan.

Collectors.—At New-York, Edward A. Lawrence; at Albany, James McKenna; at West Troy, James Hamil; at Schenectady, George W. Marlette; at Fultonville, Abraham Van Epps; at Little Falls, Addison H. Roof; at Utica, Bernard J. Smith; at Rome, Theodore F. Comstock; at Syracuse, Jacob Pinkerton; at Montezuma, John Nolan; at Palmyra, W. C. Finley; at Rochester, H. E. Rochester; at Brockport, T. J. Jewett; at Albion, H. Burleigh; at Medina, S. R. Zimmerman; at Lockport, L. A. Spaulding; at Waterford, S. Badgely; at Fort Edward, J. H. Gantry; at Whitehall, John Watkins; at Selma, C. M. Norton; at Geneva, E. F. Rogers.

Boat Inspectors.—At Albany, W. J. Van Sonsack and Timothy Dwyer; at West Troy, M. Bowler and S. Shaughnessy; at Utica, Patrick Purcell; at Syracuse, John Campbell; at Rochester, M. Heavy; at Whitehall, A. Waters.

A large number of weigh-masters and assistants were also appointed.

Adjourned.

ALWAYS IN SEASON.

There is never a time when somebody is not buying Fairbanks' Scales! We learn that, notwithstanding the general stagnation in business during the year just closed, no year has witnessed such a demand for Fairbanks' Scales. The fact is that they are an article of manufacture to which national importance attaches. Our business men all over the country have long since come to regard these scales as indispensable, and the indorsement of the United States Government in the award of another contract for supplying thousands of Post Offices throughout the country with scales of Fairbanks' manufacture gives a fresh emphasis to the character of the firm and the quality of their work. The Fairbanks standard is not only universally recognized here, but also throughout the world, and no special American manufacture holds a higher rank than the Fairbanks scale. With improved machinery of their own invention, and ample facilities for keeping pace with the increasing demand, an abundance of skilled labor and thorough management, the Messrs. Fairbanks enter upon the year 1876 with the prospect of a business that shall completely eclipse that of any preceding year in the history of the firm.—*Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1876.*

Secret of Beauty.

What is it? is no longer asked, for the world of fashion and all others who wish to combine the useful with the rejuvenating know that it is LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," which beautifies the complexion and removes all blemishes and softens the skin, rendering it smooth, clear, and beautiful. Sold at all druggists' and fancy goods dealers' everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, &c.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manuf., 694 Broadway.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the most reliable Cough Remedy in the world. 50 cts. and $1.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At his residence in this City on the 28th inst., SAMUEL BANCROFT BARLOW, M. D., aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the South Reformed Church, Fifth av. and 21st st., on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M.

BOLTON.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 29, HOWARD SCHUYLER, youngest son of Thomas and M. Fannie Bolton, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Bronxdale, Thursday, March 2, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham on the arrival of the 11:40 A. M. train from 42d st.

COLWELL.—At Oyster Bay, Feb. 29, 1876, of pneumonia, DEBORAH TOWNSEND COLWELL, relict of James Colwell and daughter of the late Ephriam Townsend, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah T. Minor, at Oyster Bay, Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARDS.—ELIZA, wife of Robert L. Edwards, on the Twenty-eighth day, Second month, in her 61st year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 147 West 40th st., at 1 P. M. on Fifth day.

HERRING.—At Tremont, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, HELEN B. HERRING, aged 3 years, 5 months, and 13 days, youngest daughter of William and Mary E. Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Tremont, on Thursday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Monday, the 28th of February, at Morristown, N. J., EDWARD SETON HOFFMAN, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Thursday, March 2, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 o'clock.

HUBBARD.—At Stamford, Conn., March 1, 1876, Capt. ALEXANDER HUBBARD, in his 72d year.

Funeral at Universalist Church, Stamford, Saturday, March 4, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 9:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 29, 1876, HENRY S. JOHNSON, only son of Franklin and Sarah Johnson, aged 32 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, March 1, WILLIAM GATES LORD, only son of J. Pierpont and Mary Ann Lord, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 65 1st place, on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—Feb. 29, JANE PATTERSON, widow of Alexander Patterson, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, O. R. Kingsbury, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 239 West 54th st., on Friday, March, 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—At his residence, in Plattsburg, March 1, Hon. MOSES KENT PLATT, after a brief illness.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 29, Mrs. MARGARET SALTER, widow of Commodore William D. Salter, of the United States Navy.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, March 4, 1 P. M.

SIMPSON.—At Harlem, Monday evening, Feb. 28, JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, in his 88th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his son, John R. Simpson, 126th st. and 5th av., Thursday, March 2, at 7:30 P. M.

SANGER.—At Evona, N. J., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., GEORGE I. SANGER, aged 46 years.

Services at Evona on Thursday, at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:15.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday morning, March 1, RICHARD SANDS TUCKER, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITLOCK.—Tuesday evening, Feb. 29, of diphtheria, CORNELIA HASKELL, wife of William Whitlock.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, March 2, from the residence, No. 101 Willow st., Brooklyn.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, JEREMIAH A. WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the First Baptist Church, Noble st., near Union av., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON.—On Monday, Feb. 28, 1876, LIZZIE J., wife of John W. Wilson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 1:30 on Thursday, March 2, from the Green-Wood Baptist Chapel, 15th st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY
conduct services at
HIPPODROME,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
Entrance, Madison av.
EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock.
(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
(Saturday excepted.)
OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock,
conducted by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and
Mr. Ira D. Sankey, (except Saturday.)
Entrance, 4th av.
FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,
(Entrance, 4th av.,) EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock.
(Saturday excepted.)
WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)
in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st.
"HOW TO DEAL WITH INQUIRERS," THURSDAY,
March 2, at 4 o'clock.
SUNDAY, March 5,
LECTURE on DANIEL by Mr. MOODY, 8 A. M.
(Entrance, Madison av.)

Tickets of admission obtained at the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hippodrome.

Meeting for WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
For MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required except for lecture on Daniel.

The doors will be open ONE HALF HOUR before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their head-quarters, Dorscheli's Hall, 10th av., between 65th and 66th sts., THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1876. CHARLES F. BRUDER, President. J. L. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16 for money, and 94½ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 16¼.

4 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16 for money, and 94 7-16 for the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, 16¼.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—United States Bonds, new Fives, 102.

PARIS, March 1.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 26,000 bales, of which 12,600 bales were American. Cotton, to arrive, flat and tending down. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, March and April delivery, at 5⅞d.; do. Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 5 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 1-32d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅛d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-32d. Provisions—Beef, 91s.@91s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Bacon, 51s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 1-16d.; do., do., March delivery, at 5 29-32d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 3-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 1-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 1-32d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d.@59s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, March 1—2:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9⅞d.@10d. ℔ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 23s. 3d.@23s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVANA, March 1.—Spanish Gold, 209½. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, currency, 10½@10 discount; 60 days, gold, ½@1 premium; short sight, gold, 2@2½ premium; on London, 12½@13½ premium; on Paris, ½@1 premium. Sugar quiet and weak.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 1.

A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of Hetty Hutton, deceased, of two-story frame; one three-story and one four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 221 Mott street, north side, between Prince and Spring streets, for $8,000, to J. F. Burns.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on Lexington avenue, north west corner of Seventy-ninth street, for $21,205, to L. B. Clark, plaintiff in the legal action.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, for $12,000; to John H. Dyckman, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick double tenement, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $23,931, to William Zschwetzke, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 281.6 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $7,829, to Jordan L. Mott, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were postponed, viz.: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, west of Fourth avenue, was withdrawn; sale by the same firm of a plot of land on Sedgwick avenue, north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, was adjourned sine die; sale by Peter F. Meyer of a house, with lot, on West Forty-seventh street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to March 15, and sale by William Kennelly of a house, with lot, No. 107 Mott street, between Grand and Hester streets, adjourned to March 11.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 51.2 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-first street. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-second street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.2 by 64.5 by 26.3 by 65.6, No. 614 Water street, north side, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets; also a house, with lot 20.6 by 65.11 by 19.10 by 65, No. 616, adjoining the above.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Randall, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 298.7 feet west of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 280 feet east of New or Madison avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of one acre of land, with house and out-buildings, on High Bridge road and Avenue A, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 two-story frame; 1 three-story brick, and 1 four-story brick houses, with lot, No. 221 Mott st., n. s., between Prince and Spring sts., lot 25x100	$8,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, on Lexington av., n. w. corner of 79th st., lot 20x102.2x40x20x20x82.2	$21,205

By Peter F. Meyer.

4 lots on 7th av., s. w. corner 122d st., together in size, 100.11x100	$12,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick, double tenement, with lot, on West 26th st., n. s., 100 ft. west of 6th av., lot 25x98.9	$23,931
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, on East 112th st., s. s., 281.6 ft. w. of 4th av.	7,829

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 29.

73d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x102.2; Benjamin F. Wile and wife to Jette Wolf	$10,000
Locust av., s. s., 180.4 ft. e. of Elm st., 51.4x130, (24th ward;) Janet E. Walker and husband to Henry J. F. Bagen	1,000
38th st., n. s., 44.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 22.4x90; Bernard Spaulding and wife to Samuel Zeimer	30,000
56th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 175x100.5; Samuel Zeimer and wife to Thomas Cockerill and others	90,000
131st st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x99.11; Thomas Cockerill, wife, and others, to Samuel Zeimer	40,000
41st st., 150 e. of 8th av., 25x98.9, Thomas Cockerill, wife, and others, to Samuel Zeimer.	30,000
Mott st., No. 229, e. s., 150 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x94; Adele Bolrath to William Bolrath	nom.
1st av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100 (24th Ward;) George Dunn and wife to Matthew S. Dunn	36[illegible]
4th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 38th st., 24.8¾x80; Nancy B. Watson and husband to Martha G. Farish	50,000
Madison st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Pike st., 25x100; John P. Crosby and wife to William Kruse	18,000
Broadway, (Nos. 502, and 504,) 46.8x100; Charles G. Gunthur and others to Stephen R. Lesher and others	325,000
Market st., w. s., (lot No. 586 Rutgers estate,) 25x57.6; George W. Hertzel and wife to Thomas F. Jeremiah	8,500
2d av., e. s., 24.8¼ ft. n. of 34th st., 24.8x52; Christian A. Krone and wife to Jacob Kerner and others	12,500
30th st., s. s., 334 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9; Mary A. Moffit to James Armstrong	14,500
2d av., e. s., 19.5 ft. w. of 44th st., 18x70; Joseph Marren and wife to William F. Reilly	nom.
Lexington av., s. e. corner of 71st st., 20x69; Owen Moran and wife to Lansing Millis	25,500
48th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Sally E. Newman and husband to Charles C. Moreau	25,200
Alexander av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x106.6, 23d Ward; Andrew J. Rogers to William D. Holmes	8,600
Lexington av., e. s., 44.2 ft. s. of 29th st., 21.10x89; John Power to Margaret A. Murphy	18,000
13th st., s. s., 245.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3; Carl K. F. Wehmeyer to Amelia Roemer	18,000
5th av., w. s., No. 81, 43.5½ ft. n. of 6th st., 22x80; New-York Catholic Protectory to Thomas H. Vantine	22,000
64th st., n. s., 120.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 20.6x98.9; Charles E. Bigelow, Referee, to Nathan Van Beil	1,500
26th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to William Zschwetzke	23,400
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; Mary E. Aldrich and husband to William McKinney	23,000
16th st., s. s., 219 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103, leasehold; George Rothmann, Executor, to Bernhard Polinzsky and others	9,000
45th st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 8th av., 116.8x100.5, leasehold; Adeline Pell to Sophia D. Moore	nom.
15th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3, leasehold; Sarah Bachran to Emma M. Bachran	18,000
3d av., e. s., between 65th and 66th sts., leasehold; Mary Schefer to Eliza Ahrens	15,000
Hamersley pl., n. s., between Varick and Bedford sts., irregular, leasehold; John McCrum to Anna L. Wilson	10,000
Same property, leasehold; Anna L. Weinberg to Jeremiah T. Brooks	nom.
Ludlow st., n. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston st., leasehold, 23.10x87.10; Philipp Neusch to William Schmer	7,500
South st., No. 76, leasehold; Philip Kelterer to William Hastings	6,000
Broadway, w. s., Nos. 549, 551, 224.2 ft. n. of Spring st., 49x200 to Mercer st.; Henry J. Furber and wife to Hiram Sibley	510,000
23d st., s. s., 218.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9; Henry Gold to Rose Friedlander	15,000
62d st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x100.5; Dora Gartz, Executrix, to Bertha Goette	8,500
4th st., s. s., 386.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.11x96; Jacob Freund and wife, and others, to Sophia Ellinger	13,000
38th st., n. s., 485.9 ft. w. of 9th av., 14x98.9; Martha Buck and husband to Catherine Hauseman	11,500
Alexander av., 160 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x86.6, 23d Ward; Lucy Holmes and husband to Andrew J. Rogers	8,000
6th av., s. e. corner of 120th st., 85x126.2; Benjamin F. Watson and wife to John H. Watson	9,311
Delancey st., s. s., 46.5 ft. w. of Essex st., 24.6x100.4; Conrad Schwarzfarber and wife to Alexander Schutte	....
70th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Henry Stollmeyer and wife to Ella Necarsulmer	24,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Cedar st., No. 16, upper loft 5 years; Arthur J. Peabody to Kilbourne Tompkins	$700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL A FIRST-CLASS modern four-story brown-stone house; built five years; walnut finish; size, 25x64 feet; fine neighborhood; lot 200 feet deep, through to next street for stable if desired; price only $60,000.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A four-story, high stoop, brown-stone house, 21 feet wide, for sale, with furniture; furniture very fine, and house in perfect order; price reasonable. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 56TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a medium-sized four-story house, in elegant order; price reasonable. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$70,000 WILL BUY 5TH AV. HOUSE and stable, with two lots, below 23d st.; rented for $7,000; other houses cheap.
PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

BELOW COST AND ON EASY TERMS—A first-class cottage with modern improvements on liberal terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 83 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to
P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises.
JOSE GALELGADA,
East Morrisania, corner Eagle av.
WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.

The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR.
LENOX, Mass., March 1, 1876.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Three minutes' walk from Netherland Station, a large dwelling house containing thirteen rooms, in good order, with five acres of land, fruit trees, &c.; will be sold or rented low. Inquire of VAIL & SHOTWELL, Plainfield, or I. C. KIGGINS, Nos. 123 and 125 William st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie, eighty acres, immense quantities fruit, brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, dock, ice-house, unequaled river and Catskill Mountain views; at a sacrifice; photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE.—AT YONKERS—FINE CORNER property, on the best avenue in the place; two minutes walk from depot; price, $17,000; worth $20,000. Inquire of W. N. POOLEY, Real Estate Agent, 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises at Numbers 50 and 51 John street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil-Works, and lately used by the said Thomas Rowe in the manufacture of linseed-oil, to wit: * * * * * * Also, all those certain five other lots or pieces of land which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of said John street, distant easterly from said Jay street one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet; running thence southerly, parallel with said Jay street, to Plymouth street, thence westerly along said Plymouth street seventy-two (72) feet; thence northerly parallel with said Jay street, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly, parallel with said Plymouth street, twenty-two (22) feet; thence again northerly, parallel with said Jay street, ninety (90) feet to said John street, and thence westerly along said John street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

For terms of sale and other information, apply to
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York City.

The sale of the premises above described is adjourned to the 1st day of March next, at same hour and place.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
Dated February 16, 1876.

The sale of the premises above described is further adjourned to the 13th day of March next, at the same hour and place.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
Dated March 1, 1876.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 34 WEST 17th st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. Sale by order of the executors of Daniel Lord, deceased.

WEST 17TH ST.—The elegant, extra wide, brown-stone, high stoop dwelling and lot, No. 34 West 17th st., south side, near 5th av.; house is 28.6x75 feet; in fine order, and immediate possession will be given; lot, 28.6x92 feet; 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMON F. PAGE.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling, 21x55x100 feet; in good order; price low; terms unusually favorable.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHed or unfurnished; elegant mansion, beautiful location; fourteen rooms, all improvements, fine grounds, stable, gardens, fruit, &c. Address F.-M., Box No. 88, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, centrally located, renting from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15, between 28th and 29th sts.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

MONTCLAIR—(SPECIALTY)—ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Houses furnished and unfurnished. HOWE & PARSONS, Offices No. 79 Cedar st., 11 to 3 o'clock, and Montclair.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSES, WEST SIDE, from $600 to $2,000. French apartments in Saratoga, Alexandra, Newport, and Adelphi.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, 52d st.

TO LET—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—Furniture for sale; a bargain. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—ONE SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms and bath-room. No. 2 East 15th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 71 BROADWAY.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE

Offices.

Desirable and well lighted

offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at

GREATLY REDUCED

prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR RENT.—THE NEW hotel known as the Bluff House, at Milford, Penn., will be rented on reasonable terms; beautifully located in a popular summer resort; contains eighty-two rooms. Address H. B. WELLS, Milford, Penn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY FIRE-proof store, No. 18 Front st., next to corner of Broad st.; occupied the last twenty years for the flour and produce business. Apply in office, up stairs, or to HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 340 West 19th st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FIFTH AV. AND 22D ST.—CORNER STORE and basement to lease; excellently well suited for a bank or insurance company, or other important business.
HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

THE PREMISES NOS. 109 AND 111 7TH av., formerly F. & M. Schafer's saloon and brewery, to rent at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, 8TH AV. between 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAIN BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

NO. 49 MAIDEN LANE.—TO LET OR LEASE, these commodious premises, 140 feet deep, six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau can be obtained reliable servants for all capacities. No. 602 6th av., formerly No. 621, between 35th and 36th sts.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy Servants' Office, (established 1853,) respectable German and other servants waiting for situations.
Be sure and get your servants at this office.

COMPANION TO A LADY.—BY A YOUNG English widow lady, refined and well educated; is an experienced housekeeper; will accept moderate terms. Address Mrs. B., 81 5th av., reference at same address.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND to Assist with Washing and Ironing.—By an English Protestant young woman, well recommended; competent in either capacity; understands care of silver, &c.; good washer and ironer; a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is a neat, tidy chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman whom we know; thoroughly experienced as waitress, and a thorough chamber-maid; would take a place in City or country; can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent Scotch girl to do either sewing or chamber-work, or for either capacity; has very best of reference; a competent young woman; not afraid to work or turn her hand to anything; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work alone; four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 733 8th av., near 46th st., first floor back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would wait on ladies; can dress hair; is a good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 516 3d av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 32 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work, in a small family. Call at No. 457 West 18th st., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY an experienced German Protestant girl as thorough chamber or parlor maid; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City references given. Call or address German Girl, No. 225 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl; will do chamber-work and assist with washing, waiting, or general house-work; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 708 9th av., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, or chamber maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 32 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or plain cooking; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 328 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and to assist with grown children, or as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; country preferred. Call on C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 120 8th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a good family cook; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; makes all kinds preserves, jellies, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended; excellent family cook; cooks meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; willing, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash, and iron; a thorough servant; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent laundress; ready for a place in City or country; has both City and country reference; can take a place directly if desired. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—By a Protestant young woman to cook, wash, and iron; can take a laundress' place; willing to do all kinds of house-work; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, FAITHFUL WOMAN AS first-class cook; will help in the laundry; neat and economical; has superior up-town reference; will take moderate wages. Call on or address Rose, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, American, and English cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK; CAN make all kinds of soups, roasts, and broils, and can lard; makes jellies, cakes, creams, &c.; has eighteen months' recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; she is a good, competent, tidy servant for any kind of house-work duties or cook; for country or City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business perfectly; boning, larding, &c.; is a good bread and butter maker; has good City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 140 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; private family or boarding-house; understands French and German cooking to perfection. Call at Morison's, corner 6th av. and 11th st.; notice address.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 419½ 6th av.; top bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan; is a good baker and good plain cook; would assist with the washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business, and is a first-class baker; best City reference. Call at No. 341 West 26th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent, steady person as cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call at 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a plain family, to do plain cooking; is a first-class washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 416 East 18th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; the best of City references from her last employers. Address A. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, who is a good washer and ironer; City or country; wages no object to a home; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A small private family; good reference. Address M. F., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD plain cook in a small private family, or would do general house-work. Call at No. 253 West 27th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house; no objections to a first-class restaurant. Address Cook, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as cook; good reference; no objection to coarse washing. Address No. 39 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call two days at No. 78 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 266 West 34th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; GOOD BAKER; WILL assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; COUNTRY AND City reference. Call at No. 116 Ludlow st., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game; boneing, larding, jellies, desserts of various kinds; has the best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing; good references. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD COOK of meats, soups, game, &c., puddings, pies; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., near 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house and to do coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable colored woman, with good references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; has unexceptionable testimonials from her previous employers. Call or address 212 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 338 West 25th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference. Call for two days, D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK; CAN market well, or do work of any kind. Address Slites, No. 253 West 28th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person to go out by the day, week, or month; cuts and fits, and is a good dress-maker; has her own machine; best City reference. Call at No. 431 West 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, by the day or month. Call at No. 318 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wishes to go out by the day; wages, $8. Call at No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker who cuts, trims—all styles; would engage for $8 a week; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER will go out for $1 50 per day or $8 per week; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 881 6th av., near 50th st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new, by the day. Call at No. 693 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French dress-maker would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work home. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman in a gentleman's family in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given; triflers need not apply. Call all the week at No. 57 Bedford st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, hotel, or boarding-school. Call all this week, or address Housekeeper, 234 East 36th st., two stairs up.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by one who understands her business; in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; would prefer the country; best reference. Call or address all this week Housekeeper, No. 234 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, with good reference, to do general house-work; is a good family cook and laundress; neat and clean in work and person; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general house-work, or as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has first-class references; will work for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 138 East 58th st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the rear, first floor; can be seen until suited.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; she is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; three years' best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; accustomed to do plain cooking and any other kind of work; has good references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMan, for City or country, to do general house-work; has first-class reference; is a good plain cook. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO do the house-work between them; good plain cooks, washers, and ironers; good City references. Call at No. 306 West 41st st., in grocery.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as kitchen-maid in a private family; good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class kitchen-maid in a private family; can give good City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, dress hair, operate; would see to growing children; is willing to travel; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, competent in her duties; an excellent hair-dresser; clever at her needle, and can operate on two machines; City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN Protestant maid; hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good references from her present employer; prefers to travel. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; is a good dressmaker; has excellent reference, and is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman person as lady's maid; can dress hair in first-class style for balls and parties; is also an excellent seamstress; good references. Call at No. 806 3d av., confectionery store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A light colored American girl as lady's maid or seamstress; City references. Address Annie, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference; flutes, polishes, &c.; perfectly willing to assist with chamber-work, and will be accommodating with other servants, or about other work; is young, strong, and willing; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a respectable young woman; first-class laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. A. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 235 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (Protestant) in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a trustworthy young woman, who speaks Spanish and English, in an American French, or German family in this City; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Mrs. Doyle's, No. 323 West 4th st., two flights, back room.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG German girl, with good reference, as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to instruct in High German, and is willing and obliging; understands waiting, and is a thorough seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

NURSE—FOR GROWING CHILDREN, AND SEAMstress, by a French girl who speaks English; is a very neat seamstress; can operate on different machines; dresses hair nicely; can furnish City references; would go out of New-York. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent German young woman; three years with former employer; she is able to bring a baby up on the bottle and take the entire care; is also a good seamstress. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as nurse and assist with chamber-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 33d st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfants' nurse; Protestant; understands her business perfectly; long experience; good City reference. Call at No. 424 3d av., in the furniture store.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl in a private family; City references. Address A. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO TAKE CARE of young children, and do sewing or light chamber-work, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 235 East 59th st.

NURSE.—TO GROWING CHILDREN AND SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by a neat, tidy English Protestant girl of 18, lived two years and a half in her place, and has reference close by. Call or address Annie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant woman to care children, or any domestic duties required; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days, from 9 to 5, at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor.

NURSE.—TO GROWN CHILDREN, OR TO WAIT upon a lady and sew, by an English Protestant; good City references. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infants' nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl; can come well recommended. Call or address to last employer's, No. 40 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, NOW DISengaged; no objection to an invalid; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; IS willing to help with house-work; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 964 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and sew; best City reference. Apply at No. 312 East 31st st., one flight.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS ON HAND TO-day at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS OR SEAMSTRESS AND chamber-maid.—By a young girl; can cut, fit, and operate on machine; also, one to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; each has five years' City reference. Call or address No. 567 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS who can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work, and is willing to make herself useful. Call or address No. 552 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress, dress and cloak-maker by the day or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's suits, also boys' clothes. Address Dress-maker, No. 404 East 14th st., in the bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands dress-making, and has the highest City references. Call or address for two days Seamstress, at her present employer's, No. 19 North Washington square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH seamstress; highly recommended; would not have any objection to wait on a young lady or grown children. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a middle-aged woman, sewing or light chamber-work; small wages only wanted. Call at No. 128 East 12th st. between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as seamstress or maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress in a gentleman's family, by the month; good City reference; can do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 227 7th av., corner of 23d st.

TAILORESS.—BY A TAILORESS WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes. Address Tailoress, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMan to do up-stairs work, or as waitress; two years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 307 7th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very respectable Protestant girl; is a very active and careful waitress; can make salads and understands serving wines; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class waitress; can get up salads, wait on dinner parties, &c.; has the very best reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. A.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and assist with chamber-work; two years' City reference from last employer; no cards answered. Call at No. 356 East 13th st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a private family; can furnish best of City references. Call at No. 241 East 24th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like a few more engagements to go out by the day; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman solicits washing and ironing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call for Mrs. Morrison, No. 219 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or week washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 44th st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her own residence; either gents' or families'; understands fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 39th st.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN; HOTEL OR BOARDing-house; City or country. Call at or address No. 222 Sullivan st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT single young man, aged twenty-seven, of good appearance; lifetime experience; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; excellent recommendations from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place. Address T. K., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, thirty years old, as coachman and vegetable gardener, in City or country; understands the care of horses and harness perfectly; is willing and obliging; not afraid to work; best City reference. Call on or address for two days B. M., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; don't smoke or drink; fourteen years' experience in England; understands the breaking of young horses to saddle or harness. Call or address D. P., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call on or address L. K., private stable, 108 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man (Protestant) as coachman and groom; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's grounds, &c.; understands the care of furnace, &c.; willing and obliging; City or country; excellent reference. Address W. H. No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., No. 118 South 3d st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged twenty-seven, who is a good driver and groom, also a good out-door flower and vegetable gardener; care hot-beds, &c.; can care cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A single man, aged thirty years, who can take care of and drive horses, mow lawns, care cattle, milk, build fires, &c.; six years' recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young married Englishman as coachman—with or without his wife—the wife as chamber-maid, or to assist in the house; excellent recommendations as to capability and sobriety. Call or address No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, English, who thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and of good appearance; also good vegetable gardener; best of reference. Address Honesty, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; is a good groom and careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address by note, W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German as coachman and groom; understands gardening thoroughly; understands his business; best City reference. Address F. L., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has ten years' best City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 100 West 31st st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man, (married;) no incumbrance; is willing and obliging and perfectly sober and trustworthy; six years' excellent City reference. Call on or address M. Logan, care J. B. Brewster & Co., 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; has eight years' good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a first-class man for City or country; strictly sober, honest, and not afraid of work. Call on or address Andrew Foy, office, No. 1,290 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses, for his coachman; is a competent man and thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Call or address for two days J. O., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy young man; understands his business in all its branches, also training young horses; five years' City references. Address J. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and vegetable gardener; three years' reference. Address B. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—UNDERstands care of poultry and furnace; milk; good plain gardener; good reference. Address Henry, No. 350 West 45th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; would make himself generally useful; could take care of a garden; best reference. Call for one week at No. 407 East 16th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; understands gardening; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call or address No. 3 West 45th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, Scotch; experienced driver; City or country; can milk; and is a good vegetable gardener; best of City references. Address B., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands both branches; willing to make himself generally useful; best of City references. Address O. M., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, the man as coachman, the wife as cook; good references; City or country. Call or address 667 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady, competent married man; English; understands the care and management of horses, &c.; willing and obliging; wife would assist in cooking or washing, if required; first-class testimonials. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom and vegetable gardener, or useful man; has good reference. Address J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman, wife as cook; both Protestants; City or country; good references. Address M. R., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent; understands harness-making; and can make himself useful to his employer in every branch of his business. Reference S. W. Coe, 64 Leonard st.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, AND TO make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, P. G., No. 954 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man without family; first-class reference. Address John Daley, No. 116 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; highly recommended. Apply at late employer's, No. 242 5th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWISS MARRIED MAN, FOR country or City, to do farm-work; has excellent City reference; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice address.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT married man, aged twenty-seven years, no children, who can do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening, manage green-house, hot and cold graperies, bud, prune, graft, &c.; also care cattle, milk, tend steam or other furnaces, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, WHO understands the care of flowers and raising vegetables; can milk; good references. Call or address S. S., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A VERY capable man, who has had charge of his large country place and understands hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, the management of grounds, and general farm-work; can recommend him highly. Address E., No. 164 East 38th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, ONE CHILD; UNDERstands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and laying out of grounds thoroughly; will be found willing, and a good worker. Address for three days, N. W., No. 67 Nassau st., care of J. Fleming, seedsman.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED GERMAN, without family; is fully competent to undertake the business in all its branches; has the very best of references from City or country; is a first-class man. Address H. D., at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all branches; drainage and laying out of grounds; has four years' first-class reference from last employer. Address J., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener, experienced in every department of the business; married, no incumbrance. Call on or address D. M. C., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands fruit and vegetable gardening thoroughly, and has had some experience of flowers; can milk, take care of horses, &c. Address C. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (PROTestant;) good worker; understands the full management of grapery, green-house, and all kinds of vegetables; would take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best City references. Address J., gardener, at R. H. Allen & Co.'s seed store, 189 and 191 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; thoroughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, peach-houses, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country recommendations. Address D. K., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A YOUNG man, married, who understands his business in all its branches, viz.: Green-houses, graperies, and the care of a gentleman's place in general; best references. Address, for three days, J. G., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A HANdy, useful man; is a good vegetable gardener; careful-hand with horses and cows; Protestant; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; CAN give satisfactory reference for the last twenty years in the different departments of his profession. Call on J. C., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GRAPE-grower; thoroughly understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; also landscaping; is fully competent to take entire charge of any place offered; the best of references given; married; no incumbrance. Address A. D. Gardner, Mott Haven, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (PROTESTANT,) TO wait on elderly gentleman or invalid; best references. Address, one week, A. B., 252 West 20th st.

PORTER, &c.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER in a store or light driving; good reference. Call or address Berthoff, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. C. G., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; is a good waiter in every way; willing and obliging; not afraid to work; very good City reference from his last place. Address Charles B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and can procure references for his capability and moral character; in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITer or valet; City or country; has excellent reference; will work for very moderate wages; is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; please notice address.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN AS waiter or useful man in a first-class private family or boarding-house; is sober, honest, and willing to work; best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY YOUNG ENGLISHman; (single,) as waiter in a private family; good City references. Address B. G., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED man; good testimonials and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address Waiter, No. 122 West 33d st., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself generally useful; will go for moderate wages; City or country; has excellent City references. Address W. B., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a boarding-house or private family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; long experience in the business; can come well recommended from last employer. Address T. J., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Address P. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or a small boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 140 West 32d st., second floor, front rooms.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; can give entire satisfaction; is willing, not afraid of work; reference. Address W. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address M. P., No. 165 West 31st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO CANvas for a new and beautiful work of art.
For terms call on D. SLATTERLY,
with D. Appleton & Co., No. 549 Broadway,
between the hours of 10 and 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WHO can sew and operate well; to assist in chamber-work and with two growing children; German or French preferred. Apply at No. 19 West 35th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American young man to assist on the books; must be a good-writer and correct at figures; salary first year, $200. Apply by letter, in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a small private family; best of reference required. Apply, after 5 P. M., at No. 34 West 50th st.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN, not over twenty-five years of age, who has had experience in book-keeping. Address with full particulars and references, J. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN STORING ICE.—Ten acres of ice for sale, twelve inches thick, clear as crystal, one and a quarter miles from landing; plenty of help to cut and draw the ice. Inquire of H. GREAVES, Marlboro, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—CONTAINING four stalls and rooms for coachman; first-class location; rent, $50 per month; also others. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

CLOTHING.

DAMAGED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATinets, Jeans, Cottonades, and Flannels, from the Broadway fire; also, wet Linens, from auction, at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 31,312 ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15
CHINA......WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..............SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE, Heliard....................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre....................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sangiler....................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA..............................March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..............................March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING..............................April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..............................April 11, at 3 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..............SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, March 2, 9 A. M. | Italy, March 18, 11 A. M.
Helvetia, March 11, 3 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8
Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..............SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
BOLIVIA..............SATURDAY, March 11 at 6:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | WESER....Sat., March 18
AMERICA...Sat., March 11 | MOSEL.....Sat., March 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..............................$100 gold
Second cabin..............................60 gold
Steerage..............................30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..............................March 1.
ETNA..............................March 15.
FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
ATLAS..............................March 11.
CLARIBEL..............................March 30.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............................Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............................Thursday, March 9
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO..............................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, March 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..............................TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY..............................THURSDAY, March 16
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA,
THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..............SATURDAY..............MARCH 4
GULF STREAM..............WEDNESDAY..............MARCH 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..............................FRIDAY, March 3
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..............March 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c.; connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P.M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers' iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.
DIRECTORS.
LOUIS FITZGERALD. HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN. JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE. HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART. DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER. WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED. JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR. EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK. WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE. B. F. RANDOLPH.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton
RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Consolidated 30 Years
SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.
Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.
Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE ST.

CITY OF NEWARK
SEVEN PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE MAY 1, 1905.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 8, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1876, a drawing will be held at this office to designate by lot the numbers of sixteen of the first mortgage bonds of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, entitled to redemption in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bond.
C. S. SEYTON, Agent of the Trustees.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until the 5th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M.
Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

STOCK SPECULATION,
CONDUCTED IN EVERY LEGITIMATE FORM.
Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address, for explanatory circulars and weekly reports, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

NOTICE.—THE MARIETTA NATIONAL BANK, located at Marietta, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. J. R. WATERS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY,
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

A. S. JONES,
No. 7 New st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
$40,000 City of Louisville Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1903.
$5,000 St. Louis County Six per Cent. Gold renewal Bonds, due 1893.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876.
W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway, on and after March 1.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.
The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS AND ninety-four cents United States gold coin per share, declared at the meeting of shareholders of 7th inst., is payable on and after the 1st day of March next. By order. A. HEGEWISCH, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Paul Warehouse and Elevator Company will be paid on presentation at the Central National Bank, New-York, or at the banking-house of Dawson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
WILLIAM DAWSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, will be paid at this office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
HAVE OPENED at RETAIL on the FOURTH AVENUE SECTION,
100 CASES
DOMESTIC PRINTS,
SIDE BAND PADDED GROUND FANCIES,
ONLY 5 CENTS PER YARD.
VERY CHOICE STYLES at 6¼ cents per yard.

1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE
PRINTED PERCALES,
VERY HANDSOME, ONLY 8 cents per yard; good value for 10 cents.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of
PARIS PRINTED PERCALES,
JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c.,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES in DESIGN and CHOICEST QUALITIES; PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

500 CASES
BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS,
COMMENCING at the LOW PRICE of 6¼ cents per yard.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA
AND UTICA SHIRTINGS
FULL YARD WIDE, at 12½c. per yard.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM SHIRTING,
FULL YARD WIDE, ONLY 10c. per yard.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, &C.,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of TIMOTHY G. SEELEY, late of the village of Oneida, New-York, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Madison, by Eleanor Seely and J. B. Ferry, Administrators of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits of the said intestate, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said intestate, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Morrisville, Madison County, on the 20th day of March next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES L. KENNEDY,
ja27-1aw6wTh Surrogate of Madison County.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF, } Executors.
CHARLES SCHEDLER,
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA VICTORIA KIDDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.
E. H. MOERAN, Executor.
S. R. TRESIDDER, Proctor for Executor.
mh2-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF A PERSON with $1,000 or more, to assist in an enterprise, safe, respectable, and very lucrative. Address with real name, COMMERCE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

INTEREST IN A $200,000 CONTRACT FOR sale; business extensive, controlled, and immensely profitable. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, to JOHN, Room No. 92, No. 71 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 60 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ANY RESPECTABLE, RESPONSIBLE GENTLEMAN appreciating elegance and comfort in a select, strictly private family, instead of hotel life, may find an exquisitely appointed parlor and bedroom together or separately, with French table, near 34th st. and 5th av., by addressing, with card, CULTURE, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WISHING fine large rooms, with breakfast or full board, with private table, may find them in the home of a private family on Murray Hill. Address COMFORT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECOND story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TWO FINE, LARGE, sunny rooms to let, with board; hot and cold water, &c.; table and location unexceptionable; terms moderate.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above. Dining-room, parlor floor.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE home with a private family living in their own house, with or without board; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.—JUST VACATED, a commodious floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with private table and attendance. No. 14 East 32d st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH AV.—OWNERS of a handsomely furnished house can give choice rooms with board; references. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A LARGE SUNNY ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, also small one, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 218 West 43d st., near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one or two desirable rooms in a thoroughly first-class house. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET ON third floor front; first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board; transients taken. No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one large single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—Very pleasant rooms, with board, singly or en suite.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FURNISHED front room to let, with board.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor front to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY OF REFINED tastes having in their home spare rooms, with or without board, and who would not object to adding to their household a young gentleman of staid habits and a great lover of a quiet nook for a home, and who would come with the best possible references for exchange, please address REIN, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—$50 PER WEEK FOR PARLOR, two comfortable well-lighted bedrooms; 20th to 45th, 4th to 8th av.; board for gentleman, wife, and lady friend; quiet family; few or no other boarders; private table preferred. Address CASH, No. 327 Rossmore Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING LARGE HANDSOME rooms in a good location, may find them in the house of a professional gentleman; breakfast would be furnished, served in his own room if desired. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room, southern exposure; hall room connecting; also other rooms; prices to suit the times; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OFFICES AND RECEPTION rooms suitable for physicians. No. 115 East 23d st.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.
42D ST.,
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.
This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

ROSSMORE HOTEL, JUNCTION BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 42D ST.—Free stage from Grand Central Depot; terms, $4 per day; families taken at reduced rates.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, vialeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A CHRISTIAN LADY, HAVING A LARGE and fine residence on the banks of the Hudson River, would take six young ladies and give them a comfortable home the year round. They would be taught the higher branches of English, French, and Latin, with music. Terms, $400 per annum. Address HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN,
A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

PAINE'S OLD COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, rudimental and higher English studies, $5 each, quarterly; writing, $3, monthly; backward persons, private rooms.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. GEO. FILLOW.
WILTON, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LEVI A. KENT, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. McCORMICK, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 11 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on seventy dollars part thereof, and from the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on five thousand dollars, remainder thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—New-York, dated January 18, 1876.
CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Pine street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1876.—Dated January 26, 1876. CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
ja27-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. C. D. HESS..............................Director
Continued and enthusiastic success of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 2,
will be presented Verdi's beautiful work,
ERNANI,
with the eminent American prima donna, Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Messrs. CARLETON, CONLY, and WM. CASTLE in the cast. FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, will be presented for the first time here in English, Miss KELLOGG appearing as CATARINA, the cast comprising nearly the entire strength of the unrivaled company.
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE on SATURDAY.
MISS KELLOGG as ARLINE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA (VAN ZANDT.)
Reserved seats, $2. Sold at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
The SALE OF SEATS FOR NEXT WEEK IS NOW OPEN.
THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA répertoire for the SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the season.
MONDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF HENRY PEAKES,
FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY, FAUST, (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. MAAS, RIGOLETTO.
FRIDAY, MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT, BALFE'S ROSE OF CASTILE.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GRATIFYING AND UNQUESTIONED TRIUMPH
of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY!
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, will be presented Goldsmith's Glorious Five-Act Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
with new and appropriate Scenery and Appointments.
CHARLES MARLOW............Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
OTHER NOVELTIES ARE FOR THE PRESENT POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
*,*A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..............................Managers
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Brilliant production of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY.
ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.
All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.
The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.
Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole proprietor and manager.
Last week of the serio comic play entitled
UNCLE ANTHONY. An
entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28.
FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD.
GOING FOR THE CUP.
THE LAWYER'S CLERK.
The entire company of 100 Star Artists appear.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY
Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Grand performance. Matinée to-day. Only theatre in New-York that gives Thursday matinée.

Folly and Fun.	MATINEE.	Farce and Fairies.
Art and Nature.	MATINEE.	Beautiful Women.
Woman Suffrage.	MATINEE.	Masaniello.
Husband's Secret.	MATINEE.	Hemmed In.
Musical Gems.	MATINEE.	Gymnastic Miracles.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION OF THE CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM will be celebrated at the Home, 66th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., FRIDAY, March 3, from 2 to 10 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Armitage, Burchard, Tyng, Sabine, Lloyd, Chapin, and others. Music, &c. The public are cordially invited.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE,
(Late Dan Bryant's.)
Vaudeville and Minstrelsy. A complete and entire change of programme. Vaudeville combined with the famous California Minstrels. Matinée Thursday.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, and FRANCIS H. GRAIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER S. FAIRFIELD and EVERETT TRASK, carrying on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Schuchardt and Lawrence Wells, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE FLOYD, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUNYON W. MARTIN, JR., of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC COHEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATALIE MYERSON and HUGO H. PLANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Natalie Myerson and Hugo H. Plant, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1876.
PHINEAS L. COOPER,
f17-law3wTh* No. 448 Broome st., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John J. Ferdon, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876.
f17-law3wTh* SILAS B. GIFFORD, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............................Manager
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Last Nights of ROSE MICHEL. This week 100th to 107th performance of ROSE MICHEL. The greatest success of the year.
In consequence of the immense demand for places and for the souvenir gift-book issued by the management on the 100th night of ROSE MICHEL, it has been determined to give a SECOND SOUVENIR NIGHT, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, on which occasion every lady entering the theatre will be presented with an elegantly-bound copy of that book.
Seats for that night may now be secured.
In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled
FERREOL.
This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.
CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE
"ORIGINAL HILARITY," (NYM CRINKLE.)
BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.
MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.
SEE THIS RING?
FACT! FACT!!
I ASSURE YOU!

FIFTH AVE. THEATRE. Every night at 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
80th to 87th performance of Augustin Daly's
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
PIQUE! TWELFTH WEEK, PIQUE!
An extraordinary cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, F. Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, John Drew, C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.
FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*,*WEDNESDAY, March 8, Extra Suburban Matinée.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE, Friday, March 17

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
EVENING at 8. KATE FISHER and trained horse, WONDER, in SCHAMYL and ROOKWOOD.
MATINEE at 2. A. H. SHELDON, Mrs Berrell, Nellie Sandford, H. Stewart, Emily Maynard in four-act play, MOLL PITCHER.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE
CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET,
THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT of the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 12th st., will be held in the church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected. Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price, to be had at the door.

"CREATION," STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVE.
NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION.
P. S. GILMORE..............................Musical Director
Every member is expected to be at the rehearsal this evening. Tickets distributed to all members present. T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

CHICKERING HALL, SATURDAY, MARCH 4.
FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
Dr. J. J. VILLERS,
on "Humorists of the Past and Present."
Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 B'y.
Parisian Ballet Troupe. Gus Williams, La Belle Victoria, and all of Tony Pastor's famous star troupe. Matinée Tuesday and Friday. Only Theatre that turns people away. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
COMMENCEMENT, ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st. and 4th av.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to attend.

DR. JOHN LORD.
ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, 11:30.
QUEEN ELIZABETH. (New Lecture.)
IN BROOKLYN, FRIDAY, COLUMBUS.

DRY GOODS.

YARD-WIDE CAMBRICS, 10c. per yard.
YARD-WIDE PRINTS, 8c. per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND and CHRYSTIE STS., BROADWAY and 20TH ST.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

LECTURES.

REV. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL deliver a lecture in aid of the building fund of the Young Woman's Christian Association THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant, 4th av. and 35th st. Subject—"Recollections of Hurstmonceaux and Rydal Mount." Tickets at the door.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.
Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. EDWARD NEWBERY, M. D., will lecture on THE RELATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL TEMPERAMENTS. LOUIS C. D'HOMERGUE, Esq., will speak of THE MENHADEN FISHERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTS, A NEW SOURCE OF COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY. Admission free.
J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY,
Secretary and Controller.
FEB. 28, 1876.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.
THE KOHN COLLECTION.
MR. ADOLF KOHN WILL SELL ON THE EVENINGS OF MARCH 8 and 9, THROUGH ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, HIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
which he has recently imported, of which none of them have ever before been exhibited in this country.
The following artists are represented:
André Bruneri, Baillavoine, Brillouin, Berne-Bellecour, John Lewis Brown, Couder, Castan, Coomans, Caraud, Chavet, Daubigny, Fortuny, Gerard, Gudin, Hillemacher, Jongkind, Joris, Khatelin, Knaus, Levy, Lafon, Leloir, Lamorrt, Moreau, Michetti, Mouchot, Marié, Pabst, Palliaris, Palizzi, Palmeroli, Pascutti, Preyer, Romako, Simonetti, Simler, Schenk, Spirdon, Tortes, Toulmouche, Verhaas, Van Marcke, Vibert, Zamacois, and many others.
THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL DATE OF SALE, AT THE KURTZ GALLERY, NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.

MR. MOODY PREACHES ON BELIEF IN CHRIST AT THE NOON MEETING, AND ON SALVATION IN THE EVENING.

The noon prayer-meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday was very well attended, an audience numbering over four thousand five hundred people being present. The requests to pray having been read and responded to by Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, Mr. Moody spoke briefly on the subject, "What it is to believe on Christ." The epistles of John, he said, were written to prove the divinity of Christ. The gospel of John was written for the same purpose. Matthew, too, wrote to prove to his fellow-men that Jesus was the Messiah that He claimed to be. Matthew went away back to Abraham and traced His descent through the ages. Again, St. Mark took up the case where Malachi left off, and St. Luke only went back to Zachariah and his time. St. John, however, in proving the divinity of Jesus went beyond Malachi, beyond Zachariah, beyond Abraham, and even beyond Adam—to God himself, whom he proved to be Jesus' father. His whole labors were to teach his fellow-men the truth he had discovered. But, still, many persons do not know what it is to believe. Ah! it is to receive Christ into our hearts as mediator and high priest. Oh, my hearers, Christ is not an impostor. If He had been He could not have lived in the memory of man through the lapse of 1,800 years. If He was not a Saviour, thousands would never flock daily to hear the story of his life and works. Ah, He is the Saviour! He is the Messiah! Whosoever believeth in Him shall receive eternal life. Don't believe in Him with the head, believe in Him with the heart. Take the promises He hath made to His people. Now, I know some Christians think they do not love God unless they have Him in their minds continually. Don't I love my friends just the same although I may not be thinking of them always? Again, there are many who want to have the Christian's experience before they become Christians. Let them believe in Christ first, then the joy, peace, and happiness that are the Christian's experience, will follow. Remember, my friends, remember that salvation only comes from belief in Christ. No church, denomination, creed, priest, or minister can save a soul that is lost. The saving power is in Christ, the Saviour, alone. Oh! let us pray that our unbelief may be swept away to-day, and that we may throw ourselves upon Christ and receive from Him salvation. After prayer an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. F. H. Marline. Mr. Sankey then sang the solo, "Saviour, more than life to me," after which Rev. Dr. McAllister prayed, and the congregation was dismissed.

The assemblage at the evening services was so great that the large hall was insufficient to accommodate the audience, and in consequence a large number were obliged to attend the services in the overflow hall, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr. In the main hall, after the singing of the favorite hymn, "Pull for the shore, sailor," and the reading of a selection from the Scriptures, Mr. Moody rose and said: You'll find my text to-night in the sixteenth chapter of Acts. "Believe in the Lord and thou shalt be saved." There are a great many men to-day saying, as the jailer said to Paul and Silas: "What shall I do?" but they don't add to it the words "to be saved." I wish they did. They are saying, "What shall I do to make business better?" Oh, my friends, it is better to be bankrupt, it is better to die, even, than to be lost. We want to teach men to ask themselves, "What shall I do to be saved?" Now, for men to save themselves they must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. A man is always effected by the character of what he believes. If he believe that the gospel is bad news, it will make him unhappy. If he believes, on the other hand, that it is good news, it will bring gladness to his heart. We must take God at His word, believe that that Word is good news, and we will be happy. Men and women are very critical about who shall bring them this good news. They do not want to hear such and such a preacher. What we are to do is to receive the tidings from any one who brings them, and rejoice. Men must learn three things about salvation: First, that they can't do anything toward their own salvation; second, that God don't require them to do anything; and third, that Christ has done everything himself. They must merely accept Christ and they have got salvation. Tear your own interests from your mind and open your heart freely to Him. O, my hearers, you can't break off your sins with your own help. You may try and fail, try and fail. It will only be failure, failure, failure all the time. You must have Christ's aid. O, will you believe and trust in Him to-night? Will you accept your salvation now? After prayer the congregation sang the hymn "Come thou font of every blessing," and were then dismissed. At the conclusion of the services a "women's meeting" and a "men's prayer-meeting" were held.

ASH-WEDNESDAY.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN THE CATHOLIC AND EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—LARGE CROWDS OF PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SERVICES.

Yesterday was Ash-Wednesday the first day of Lent. The day derives its name of "Ash-Wednesday" from the custom (modern as well as ancient) of blessing ashes on this day, before the commencement of mass, and of placing them on the heads or foreheads of the faithful in the form of a cross. The ashes thus served are obtained by burning a quantity of the palms which were blessed on the Palm Sunday of the previous year, and not the altar linen, as has been erroneously reported in some of the newspapers. A portion of these palms are laid aside in every Catholic church every year, and kept expressly for the Ash-Wednesday of the following year. The people, when receiving the ashes on their heads, kneel at the altar railing, and the officiating priest, while giving the ashes, says to each one of them, in Latin, the following words: "*Memento, homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris*"—the translation of which is: "Remember, man, that thou art dust, and into dust thou shalt return." Ash-Wednesday is not a holiday of obligation, but being a day of special devotion, the churches are always crowded with people during the different masses. In most of the churches in this City only low masses were celebrated, and these were at the same hours as on ordinary week-day mornings, the ashes being blessed before the first mass and distributed during the masses following. At the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, however, the services were of a particularly solemn and imposing character. Low masses were celebrated at various hours during the early morning, and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the principal services were begun. The ashes were blessed at that hour and distributed to a large number of the congregation, after which a solemn high mass was celebrated in the church, the music, which was of the Gregorian chant, being furnished by a large choir of men and boys, dressed in cassocks and surplices, in the sanctuary. The officiating clergymen on this occasion were Rev. Dr. James Kent Stone, C. S. P., celebrant; Rev. Lewis Brown, C. S. P., deacon; Rev. William Simmons, C. S. P., sub-deacon; and Rev. A. A. Brown, C. S. P., master of ceremonies. One of the noticeable features of the ceremonies was the absence of the usual organ-playing, that instrument not being used with the music on account of the day being Ash-Wednesday. In this church there were also services, with a sermon, at 7:30 in the evening, which were closed with the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral only the usual low masses were celebrated, at 6:30, 7, and 7:30 A. M. In this church three priests were kept constantly busy from 6:30 until 9:30 A. M. distributing the ashes to the people, who formed a continuous stream, except at intervals when holy communion was being given. At St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, the ashes were blessed by Rev. Dr. McGlynn before the first mass, at 5:15 A. M., after which they were distributed to a crowd of people, similar to that in the Cathedral, until after the last mass, which took place at 9 A. M. There was no high mass in this church, but there will be Lenten services there, with a sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament this evening at 7:30. To-morrow being the first Friday of the month of March, the usual devotions, with the solemn exposition of the blessed sacrament during all the masses, in honor of the sacred heart of our Lord, will take place in that church. There will also be services, with the "Way of the Cross," and benediction of the blessed sacrament, at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Ash-Wednesday was also celebrated very generally in the different Protestant Episcopal churches in this City. At Trinity Church there was a full service, and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dix, preached a very able discourse. In St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey street, there were similar services at 11 A. M., the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Mulchahey. These churches will both hold public services on all the Wednesdays and Fridays during the Lenten season. The up-town churches of this denomination, including Grace Church, on Broadway, Trinity Church, in West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, Christ Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and others, also held services during yesterday.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

William F. Aldrich, the Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday an inventory of the property of the bank which came into his possession. This property consists of a house and lot in Hamilton street, near Flushing avenue, Brooklyn; five lots in Middleton street, near Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.; a house and thirteen acres of land at Jamaica, Long Island; a lot an the west side of the Bloomingdale road, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets; a lot in Mott Haven; another lot in West Farms, now under contract of sale for $4,238 37; two houses and lots in East Fifty-eighth street, each subject to a mortgage of $6,000; a large number of bonds and mortgages, amounting in value to $126,429 63; stocks and bonds, including Texas pension bonds and $43,000 Long Island City bonds, $187,100; and loans and miscellaneous assets, $33,168 10. Mr. Aldrich reports his total cash receipts as being $113,128 11. Among the payments were $8,205 17 to the Merchants' Exchange Bank, $97,724 89 to depositors, and $354 21 for taxes. The cash on hand amounts to $5,660 49.

NEW PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia College) took place last evening in Steinway Hall, and were attended by an audience composed mainly of the friends and relatives of the graduates, which filled every available part of the hall. Among those on the platform were Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, and Profs. John C. Dalton, Samuel St. John, Thomas M. Markoe, T. Gaillard Thomas, Henry B. Sands, James W. McLane, Gordon Buck, Ellsworth Eliot, Edward Curtis, Francis Delafield, John G. Curtis, William Detmold, William H. Draper, Fessenden N. Otis, Edward C. Seguin, and Charles Kelsey. Prof. Alonzo Clark, President of the college presided. The Hippocratic oath was administered to the graduates by Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, and President Clark then conferred the degree of M. D. on the graduates. Following are the names of the graduating class:

Alfred J. Andrews,
Frank A. Beck,
Russell F. Benson, Jr.,
William B. Berry, A. B.,
Arthur S. Bird, A. B.,
Frederick W. Bissett,
John H. Blanks, M. D.,
Alonzo Blauvelt, B. S.,
Thomas B. Bloomfield,
Algernon T. Bristow, A. B.,
Augustus F. Büchler,
Francis D. Buck, Ph. D.,
John Burnett,
Henry M. Burns,
Stephen E. Churchill,
David B. Clark,
Frank P. Clark,
Alexander S. Clarke,
H. Ashland Clay,
Seth C. Close,
John Joseph Crane, A. B.,
Franz Dastler,
David H. Davison, B. S.,
Le Grand N. Denslow,
Benjamin F. Dexter,
James M. Donnelly,
George W. Duryee,
Ellsworth S. Ellis,
Etienne Evetsky,
Edward B. Foote, Jr.,
Alfred Friedman,
Alonzo M. Garcelon,
Henry B. Garner,
Frederic P. Griswold,
William A. Hamilton, A. B.,
Joseph B. Harrison, M. D.,
Joseph Healy, M. D.,
Richard L. Hoelger,
Adams C. Hoffman,
George S. Knickerbocker, A. B.,
Newell E. Landon,
William P. Langworthy,
Charles Ward Lewis,
D. Stanley Lyons,
Frederick A. Lyons, A. B.,
Michael A. MacDonald,
Abraham Mayer,
Clarence C. Miles,
Theodore D. Mills, A. B.,
Lewis W. Minor,
W. D. Morgan, A. B.,
Frank A. Morrill,
John J. M. Nevile,
Russell H. Nevins,
Henry S. Oppenheimer,
I. Oppenheimer, A. B., B. S.
De Loyd Otis,
William L. Paddock, A., B.,
Frank Parsons,
Myron R. C. Peck, B. S.,
Clarence C. Perry,
Edmund L. Pettingill, A. B.,
Eugene Philippe,
George B. Pratt,
William Radioff,
Robert G. Romsen, A. B.,
William Rhame,
Thomas P. Ryan,
William Rynne, A. B.,
Albert H. Smith,
E. Fayette Smith, A. M.,
George De Forest Smith,
Jared K. Smith,
Charles F. Stillman, B. S.,
Phillip Taylor,
Frank'n Townsend, Jr., B. S.,
Lawrence D. Trowbridge,
George E. Twiss,
Lachlan Tyler,
Spencer Van Dalsen,
S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., A. B.,
Jacob A. Van Houten,
Alfred Masters,
Edward F. Walker,
J. Augustus Walther, B. S.,
David B. Ward, A. B.,
Louis Weigert,
Clarke A. West, B. S.,
William E. Wheelock, A. B.,
Claude Wilson, A. B.,
Howard E. Wilson,
D. Sidney Woodworth,
William G. Wright.

President Clark gave much good advice to the graduates, telling them particularly that they must keep abreast with the vast improvement continually being made in the healing art, and cautioning them to care more for distinction in their profession than the mere acquirement of wealth. The announcement of the award of prizes was made by Prof. John C. Dalton, as follows: First prize, $50, Abraham Mayer, New-York; second, $25, David H. Davidson, New-York; Stevens Ariennial prize for the best thesis on the use of the stethescope, ($200,) Dr. E. Rosenberg, New-York; prize of $50 for best examination in anatomy, Frederic P. Griswold, Connecticut; prize of $100 for best examination in diseases of children, J. Augustus Walker, New-York. For best clinical reports, Howard E. Wilson, of Massachusetts, received a case of surgical instruments; Charles F. Stillman, of New-Jersey, $50, and Edward B. Foote, of New-York, a microscope; and George S. Knickerbocker, H. Ashland Clay, S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., and Alonzo Blauvelt, of New-York, and Algernon T. Bristow, of Brooklyn, received honorable mention. The Alumni Association prize of $400 was awarded to Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite for the best medical essay. Rev. Dr. Bellows made the address to the graduates, animadverting in a a humorous manner against quacking in medicine, law, or theology.

THE RIVER WALL.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON THE WORK AT THE FOOT OF CANAL AND KING STREETS.

The report of the committee appointed by Mayor Wickham to investigate the work on the river wall at the foot of Canal and King streets, is now before the Dock Commissioners, although it is not yet finished, and on that account the commissioners refused yesterday to make it public. The full facts in relation to the appointment of the committee, and the substance of the report itself were ascertained last night. The facts which have not been published before, are as follows: The work in question is of comparatively small magnitude, less than $100,000 having been expended on it. It was begun under the superintendence of Gen. Graham, who had every confidence in the correctness of the method of laying concrete, which was adopted. After the work had been pushed for some time, the method was criticised, and Gen. Graham was so confident of his correctness that with the consent of the Commissioners, he invited the American Society of Engineers, then in session in Pittsburg, to appoint a committee to examine and report on his work. This the society did not do, and the work went on until the time of Gen. Graham's resignation, when the Commissioners resolved, after consideration, to request his successor, Mr. Greene, to examine the walls. Mr. Greene reported that the method employed was defective, although the general theory of laying concrete *in situ*, in damp boxes, and leaving it to harden, was correct enough. It was then determined to ask the Mayor to appoint a committee of experts to pass on the same question. He appointed Messrs. Quincy A. Gilmore, John Newton, and William E. Worthin as such committee, and their report is now under consideration by the Dock Commissioners.

The experts each submit a separate report, and a joint report is agreed on by all. The separate reports cover a number of minor points on which there was not entire agreement, while the joint report, which is signed by all three of the gentlemen, is in reference to those points on which they decided unanimously. Without the details, which can only be obtained by making an abstract of the report, not now possible, the substance of the report is as follows: The method of building the bulk walls at the Canal and King street sections was to deposit the concrete by means of a tilting-box in a wet box or caisson, in which the mass was left to become homogeneous. By experimenting and examining the committee determine that this method of practising the general theory of laying concrete under water is incorrect, although the general theory is correct.

THE RIVER PIRATES.

Yesterday morning Capt. Williams and Detective Musgrave, in connection with Officer Daniel Quigley, arrested "Billy" Woods, a notorious river thief, on suspicion of being concerned with Lowrey, "Waddy," and Ryan in the robberies of the schooners at Communipaw on Saturday morning last. Woods is known as one of the most desperate members of the gang, and with young Madden was in company with "Joe" Gale, alias "Jocko," when the latter was shot and killed by Detective Musgrave at the foot of Dover street. When Madden and Woods found that Gale was killed, they threw his body out of the boat into the river, from which it was afterward taken. On being arraigned at the Tombs, Woods, who gave his age as twenty-five years, and said he was a boatman, was remanded to the station-house, in order that he might be seen, and if possible identified by some of the sailors who were robbed. "Teddy" Mahoney, a well-known river-thief, was also arrested early yesterday morning, by Capt. Williams, on a bench warrant issued by District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn. Mahoney is under indictment for having in company with several others boarded a lighter lying off the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and stolen therefrom a large quantity of sugar. The prisoner was delivered to Officer Davy, of the District Attorney's office, and was taken to Brooklyn for trial.

Thomas King and Harry Robotham, who are said to be well-known river thieves, were arrested in Newark and taken to Elizabeth yesterday to answer a charge of breaking into and robbing a barge at Elizabethport. The barge was loaded with potatoes, and the prisoners are accused of carrying away 100 barrels. A brother of King was arrested in Elizabeth on a charge of being an accomplice. The prisoners are said to belong to a gang of river thieves who make their head-quarters at Stapleton, Staten Island, and it is believed that Thomas King was with the gang which robbed the vessels at Jersey City last Saturday morning. The New-York Police have been notified of the arrests, and the prisoners are held for examination.

FUNERAL OF JAMES DE PEYSTER.

The funeral services over the remains of the late James De Peyster were held yesterday morning at his late residence in West Fourteenth street. A large number of his personal friends assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to his remains. Among them were James W. Beeckman, J. A. De Peyster, Done, of Poughkeepsie; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Lansing, of Albany; N. W. Stuyvesant, Benjamin H. Field, Rev. Charles Dana, Dr. and Mr. Doremus, James W. Bleecker, J. R. Livingston, and many others. Dr. E. P. Rodgers, of the Reformed Church, conducted the services, and after reading the ritual he spoke at some length of the amiable character and domestic nature of the man who had passed away. He was renowned for his blameless life, and in business circles for his high sense of commercial honor. The remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

THE TURF.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RACE.

FOSTER THE WINNER IN TWO STRAIGHT HEATS—TIME, 7:38 AND 7:53—A POOR AFFAIR AS A SPECTACLE.

All the San Francisco papers give long descriptions of the four-mile-and-repeat race for $30,000 at the Bay District track, that city, on the 22d of February. The attendance was large, the weather fair, and the track in fine condition. Rutherford was the favorite in the pools at $1,000; Foster, $500; Golden Gate, $235; Katie Pease, $215; field, $150. We quote from the *Alta*:

THE FIRST HEAT.

At 2:45 the bell signaled the mount. A prompt response was the result, and the riders were in the saddle within most satisfactory time; and at 2:55 they were turned over to the starting judge in their respective places, which positions, from their continuous rearing and charging, it was impossible to correctly define. On the third trial the bell was tapped and the horses got the word "go," with Hockhocking slightly in the lead, Chance close on his quarters, and the other five following in a bunch to the quarter-pole, where Hockhocking led by two lengths, Chance next, Foster third, Revenue next, Rutherford following after, and the two mares traveling in the rear. At the half-mile pole Hockhocking still maintained the lead. When they struck the lower turn, they were all in a string like the letters of the Roman alphabet, Hockhocking still representing the letter A, with the little mare Golden Gate in the rear. Now they round into the homestretch, Hockhocking still in the lead, hardly pressed by Chance; before they struck the draw gate Chance bounded by and took the first position under a strong pull, and so finished the first mile, Foster second, Hockhocking third, Rutherford fourth, Gate fifth, Revenue and Pease in the rear. Going around on the second mile, Rutherford gained the lead early, Foster holding second place, Chance falling to the third and Hockhocking leading Pease, who was sixth and Revenue seventh. In this order they continued round the lower turn down the home-stretch and under the wire, with three exceptions. Chance fell to the rear, and Pease took the fourth position, while Hockhocking took the third, and pressed the leaders. They continued in this order through the third mile. On the fourth mile Foster made a good run, and Revenue was let out by his rider for a few rods. On the back-stretch they were all strung out, Foster still maintaining his position. Then it was that Chance threw up his signal of distress, waving his flag at every stroke of punishment given by his rider. When they rounded into the lower turn for the last heat, Foster had opened a gap of forty yards, and was followed by Rutherford, Golden Gate, Hockhocking, and Pease, in the order named, with the other two far in the rear. On coming into the home-stretch in the last mile of this heat it was apparent that Rutherford had closed on Foster, for then ensued a contest of the greatest interest to the thousands who witnessed with pleasure their game and staying qualities. They had at that time left their competitors nearly thirty yards in the rear, who seemed satisfied with such positions as might be left them by their formidable adversaries. When reaching the draw-gate the rider of Foster called on his horse and applied whip and spur. The same may be said of Barbee. The finish of this heat was as pretty a scene as ever was witnessed by a lover of the sports of the turf. From the gate to the outcome it was a fight as if for life or death, in which Foster proved victorious under circumstances of the most trying nature, and, as he passed under the wire—with strides only to be made by the thoroughbred—winner by half a neck, he was received amid the wild and deafening applause of the entire multitude. Men embraced each other, threw their hats in air, waved overcoats, and committed other extravagances that men only do commit when agitated by strong emotion. The best horse had won; had had to struggle hard for his position, and that was all they seemed to desire.

After the weighing and all other necessary preliminaries, including the report of the Distance Judge, Mr. P. McGovern, the Judges then signaled the attention of the vast assemblage, to whom they announced the result of the heat as follows: Foster first, Rutherford second, Hockhocking, Golden Gate, Katie Pease, Revenue, and Chance distanced, having finished the heat in the order named. This announcement was hailed with the greatest astonishment and expressions of disgust by the crowd, who were surprised that Hockhocking was declared distanced, as he was apparently at least a good third in a three-in-five contest, where the distance is much shorter; but, as the Distance Judge was assisted by Mr. Ezekiel Wilson, another member of the club, it is reasonable to suppose that their decision was just and correct, although the owners of many of the horses complained bitterly, and vented their dissatisfaction in uncomplimentary words, on the ground that Messrs. McGovern and Wilson were known to have an interest in the pools; but in justice to these gentlemen it must be said that the particular horse in which they had invested was not mentioned. The time of the heat was 7:38, which was eight seconds slower than was made by Thad Stevens in a second heat, two years ago, over the Oakland Course, but it is presumable that his time might have been reached had the weather or Winter been such as to allow the trainers of the horses entered to work their animals thoroughly, and get them in better condition for the race.

The slow time made, the shutting out five horses, and Foster winning the first heat, put a damper upon the feelings of by far the larger number assembled. Rutherford was the favorite, and upon him large money was staked, while the winner was an almost unknown horse and appeared to have but few friends. Murmurings of "I told you this was a throw off," was heard on every side. The feeling in this direction was very strong, and as Thad Stevens, California's old favorite, was to be shown off in the time intervening between this and the next heat, it was jocularly expressed that it would be a good idea to put him in the field, and broke down as he was he would compel the other horses to make better time, even if he did not take the first purse. When "Thad" was paraded a cheer went up from the crowd, and the ladies, from the grand stand, balconies, and in carriages, waved their handkerchiefs, welcoming California's greatest favorite, whose second heat in a four-mile race has never been equaled. As he was put around the track and came down the homestretch with a speed approaching his old fastness, a yell almost bordering on the demoniacal, welcomed him, and many were the sympathetic and kind words expressed for him in his misfortune.

Pool-selling was remarkably brisk between the heats. Some backers of Rutherford, before the first heat, wanted to hedge, while others were still inclined to stake their money on their favorite, confident that he could win. The following will show the proportion in which the pools were disposed:

Foster..........	$850	$1,100	$600	$800	$1,200
Rutherford.....	290	320	200	240	320
Totals......	$1,140	$1,420	$800	$1,040	$1,520

SECOND HEAT.

When the riders received the word to mount, they were prompt in being seated on their flyers, and with a simultaneous bound came to the score and passed down the stretch. The word was not given, however, but the riders, evidently accustomed to the Eastern style of starting, thought it a "go," and gave their horses a brush for a mile, in which Foster went off in the lead to the back-stretch, and kept this position to the half mile, when Rutherford collared and passed him. On the homestretch Rutherford was disposed to commence the race in earnest, but at this juncture the judges began to agitate the bell as a signal for them to let up, which they did after a run of a full mile on a false start. They were then brought to the score and received a good start, Foster again taking the lead, both horses being under a strong pull, seemingly as if in a gallop for exercise, which no doubt was occasioned more by the contest lying entirely between them, each relying on his foot at the finish of the fourth mile to gain the first prize. They went slowly down the backstretch and passed the half mile in the same position in which they started. Going around the lower turn Rutherford bolted and passed Foster, maintaining a slight advantage into the homestretch. Here they made the first run to the draw-gate, when Foster mustered to the front and crossed under the wire on the first mile by a neck. On they continued down the quarter, running easily and without change, each rider manifesting a desire to save his horse for the finish. On the backstretch Foster still kept ahead, and the racers reached the lower turn for the second time without material change. At this point Rutherford made a second brush for the lead, and passed him, showing an advantage of half a length. When they dashed into the homestretch on the second mile they appeared to be breast and breast, and then the race began in earnest. Foster drew ahead, however, and entered on the third mile as before, which was a repetition of the two previous miles, until they struck the lower turn for the third time. Here Rutherford did not make as favorable a showing as before, and they swung into the homestretch with their positions unchanged to the draw-gate. Rutherford then forged ahead and quickened his pace seemingly to no advantage, for Foster still kept up a game and forward movement, and they entered on the fourth and last mile with the latter widening the gap at every stride, until a distance of three full lengths intervened. Rutherford, notwithstanding the great expectations of his many backers and admirers, then began to falter, Foster kindly easing up and letting him within two lengths on the last half of the fourth mile. On the lower turn for the last time Rutherford crept up a little, but the rider of Foster had his eye on the movement and allowed no advantage, and Foster, striking out with a bold jump, left the rear to Rutherford, who swung into the pole two lengths behind, and crossed the score defeated by Foster, who won the heat, race, and first money by three open lengths. Time—7:53.

Thus ended the racing event so long anticipated. Some wiseacre has said that the greatest pleasure in life is in anticipating future events, or words to that effect. In this instance, perhaps, the majority of those who witnessed the race may coincide with the author.

It needed but the slow time of this heat and the breaking down of Rutherford to utterly disappoint everybody but those who had bet on Foster. Those in vehicles and those on foot all hurried to get outside the inclosure as rapidly as possible, and put as much space between them and the track as could be in the shortest time possible.

SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Running, four miles and repeat, over the Bay District Agricultural Course, for the Pacific Jockey Club purse of $30,000; $15,000 to the first, $6,000 to the second, $5,000 to the third, and $4,000 to the fourth horse.

M. A. Littell names ch. h. Foster, by Lexington, dam Vernona, by imp. Yorkshire, aged 1 1
E. J. Baldwin names ch. h. Rutherford, by Australian, dam Aerolite, by Lexington, 5 years old 2 2
J. C. Simpson names ch. h. Hockhocking, by Ringmaster, dam Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch, 6 years old ...... dis.
Joseph H. Daniels names b. m. Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington, dam Naphtha, by imp. Eclipse ...... dis.
A. S. Gage names b. m. Katie Pease, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe, 6 years old ...... dis.
M. Waden names ch. h. Revenue, Jr., by Revenue, dam Nannie Harper, by imp. Glencoe, aged ...... dis.
Henry Welch names ch. h. Chance, by Venture, dam Annette, by Lexington ...... dis.
Thomas B. Fawcett names b. h. Grinstead, by Gilroy, dam sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign. drawn
Time—7:38, 7:53.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTIONS REGARDING CERTAIN COMPLAINTS FROM SEVERAL ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York met last evening at No. 211 Fourth avenue, and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A communication was received by the Republican Central Committee from the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, through its Chairman, George H. Sharpe, relating to complaints made by persons residing in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the City of New-York, to the last Republican State Convention, and which communication was referred to the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York with power; and

Whereas, The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee has appeared before this body and laid before it the papers and evidence relating to the above complaints, and also given his views and made suggestions in relation to the alleged grievances in the districts named; and

Whereas, There appears from the documentary and oral evidence and statements presented to this committee that there are respectable residents in some of the districts that have presented the complaints who feel they have grievances, and recognizing that it is the duty of central political organizations, from whence emanates rules and regulations for the government of subordinate associations, to carefully consider all complaints that may be presented to them, and after mature deliberation to devise some means to produce harmony:

Resolved, That we commend all persons desirous of promoting the interest and securing the welfare of the Republican Party, to make application in accordance with the constitution of the recognized Republican association in the district in which they reside for election and enrollment as members of such association, and we pledge ourselves that this committee will take care that all persons who proceed as above advised, and do not obtain the facilities they are entitled to under the constitution, to become members of such district association all who, after becoming members, do not have accorded to them the privileges guaranteed by the constitution and by-laws, shall, on a proper complaint being made in a regular manner to the Republican Central Committee, receive prompt attention. We call the attention of the officers and members of the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Assembly District Associations to the fact that complaints have been made as to the manner of conducting the business of their respective associations; and while the committee are aware that the results of the last general election in those districts show that the organizations as at present controlled and managed are entitled to the respect and confidence of the Republican Party throughout the State, nevertheless the committee are of the opinion that the officers of the above-named district associations should be, and hereby are requested and directed to call special meetings on the evenings of Friday, the 3d, or Saturday, the 4th day of March, for the purpose of receiving propositions for membership, and on the evenings of Monday, 6th, or Tuesday, the 7th day of March, for the purpose of electing members, and that notice be given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES calling such meetings, and the object for which they are called, and that a committee of six be appointed, one of which shall act for each district, by this committee, whose duty it shall be to supervise the enforcement of that part of this resolution relating to the calling of meetings and the proposition and election of members.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

THE QUESTION OF EXTRA COMPENSATION TO THE BEECHER-TILTON JURYMEN LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday, Supervisor at Large Howell in the chair.

The Law Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the jurors in the late Beecher-Tilton case for extra compensation, reported that they had given the matter careful attention, and had come to the conclusion that the jurymen were entitled to extra compensation, and reported a resolution to that effect, leaving the amount blank. Supervisor Strong spoke in favor of the allowance, saying that, by investigation, the committee had ascertained that some of the members of that jury had suffered in their business to the amount of $10 per day, and that all of them had suffered more or less. Supervisor Starr moved that the blank be filled with the amount of six cents per day. Supervisor McDonald moved that the sum be made $2 per day in addition to what they had already received, for each day actually engaged. Supervisor Stern favored six cents. Supervisor Clark said that it had been stated that there would probably never be another case of the kind in the courts again, at least for many years to come; but they were even now threatened with another, if a demurrer did not crush it. That trial had already cost the County of Kings over twenty thousand dollars, and he was opposed to spending any more money on this quarrel between individuals. Supervisor Stilwell, of Gravesend, moved that the extra compensation be fixed at $1 per day. The vote was then taken upon the proposition to fix the amount at $2 per day, which was lost, as was also the proposition to fix the amount at $1 per day. A motion was then made to lay the whole matter upon the table, which was carried by a vote of 19 to 11.

THE IMPORTERS AND GROCERS.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT ACT—THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday the following resolutions against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt act were adopted:

Resolved, That the operations of the law in the great majority of the cases, if not all, has proved to be of incalculable advantage to both the debtor and creditor interest, tending to facilitate equitable settlements of insolvent estates, often without resorting to the law, by preventing conveyances and concealment of property in view of bankruptcy, and by protecting honest debtors from exactions of unrelenting creditors.

Resolved, That instead of repealing such a beneficent law, because of some defects leading to maladministration in some cases, (as is alleged,) it should be so amended as to prevent the abuses complained of.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the effect of the law has been to promote a higher tone of commercial morality by removing temptations to dishonest courses, and that this consideration should alone prevent its repeal.

Resolved, That a memorial to Congress be drawn up, embodying these views, and signatures obtained under the auspices of this board, to be forwarded to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate as soon as possible, and to all the Representatives in Congress from this State.

W. A. Booth, E. W. Corlies, and B. G. Arnold were appointed a committee of three to prepare resolutions expressing the views of this board upon the subject of the currency, and report the same at a special meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN ROBBED.

Tuesday is pay-day of the Brooklyn Police Department, and the members of the force on that day receive their monthly salaries. On Tuesday last, four or five policemen, after receiving their pay, proposed to go and play a game of hand-ball at Casey's hand-ball court, No. 111 Douglass street, corner of Hoyt. They accordingly repaired to the place designated, and one of them handed the keeper of the place his watch and shield for safe keeping, and pulled off his coat and waistcoat and hung them on a nail before beginning the game, forgetting that in one of the pockets there was a roll of money, amounting to $87 39. When he put on his waistcoat at the conclusion of the game, his money was gone. Four or five persons who were in the place at the time, at the instance of the proprietor were taken to the Station-house and searched, but the money was not found, and has not been up to this time. It is said that this is the second policeman who has been similarly robbed within the past few days.

MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS.

A meeting of the New-York Horticultural Association was held at Cooper Institute yesterday, the President in the chair. A small but fine display of flowers was made, Messrs. Parsons, of Flushing; Peter Henderson; W. C. Wilson, Astoria; John White, New-Jersey, and James Sutton being the principal exhibitors. Mr. Elliot, of the Executive Committee, reported that the association would not be able to obtain the Twenty-second Regiment Armory for its exhibition in June next. Mr. Peter Henderson then moved that the association hold a free exhibition during the first week in June. This was adopted. On behalf of the special committee appointed to look after a certain firm in the lower part of the City, said to be selling specimens of the commonest flowers and fruits at enormous prices, by representing them to be unique varieties, Mr. Reid reported that the committee had taken no active steps in the matter, nor did they now deem it necessary, as by several articles which had opportunely appeared in THE TIMES the public had been made aware of the proceedings of the firm in question, and he believed this was about all that could be done in the matter. The association then adjourned to the first Wednesday in April.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company made a reduction in rates yesterday to the following points where oposition lines have offices. From New-York to Troy, from forty to thirty cents; from New-York to Geneva, Phelphs, Shortsville, Clifton Springs, Newark, and Batavia, from seventy-five to fifty cents. The Atlantic and Pacific Company have adopted the same rates.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Fireman H. E. Melvil, of Engine No. 4, was yesterday dismissed from the force for disorderly conduct.

The New-York Homeopathic Medical College will hold its annual commencement at Association Hall this evening.

Col. Charles McK. Loeser is not an officer of the Lotus Club. The statement to that effect, yesterday, was erroneous.

The Purser of the steam-ship Columbus has our thanks for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana news-package.

Fifteen hundred cigars were seized yesterday on the Columbus, from Havana, and taken to the seizure-room at the Custom-house.

Mayor Wickham is still suffering from a severe cold at his house on Lexington avenue. His chair was occupied yesterday by President Lewis.

William Cooper, aged forty-five years, fell from a third-story window of his residence, No. 9 Mulberry street, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday awarded contracts to the New-York Fire Hose Company for 4,000 feet of hose, and to the Eureka Fire Hose Company for 10,000 feet of hose.

James Farrell, aged seventy years, died yesterday at his residence, No. 646 Greenwich street, from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs two nights previous.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Chapin Home will be celebrated to-morrow at the Home. Rev. Drs. Armitage, Burchard, Tyng, Sabine, and Chapin will deliver addresses.

Patrick Smith, aged forty, of No 335 Avenue A, fell from a coal-cart he was driving in Third avenue yesterday, and the wheels of the cart passed over his body, injuring him dangerously.

The report in a morning paper that sailors were receiving £5 10s. a month in England is pronounced untrue by several members of the Maratime Exchange. From £3 to £3 15s. is the average.

Another complaint was made at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday against "Dr." Suppe, alias Lowe, by Dora Kraft, of No. 30 Rose street, whom he promised to marry and swindled out of $200.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners held yesterday, an award of $1,000 was made from the Life Insurance Fund to the widow of Fireman Clute, of Engine No. 30, who was killed at the Broadway fire.

The first annual ball of the Social Union of the Graduates of the New-York College of Pharmacy will be given at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth street, near Third avenue, on Wednesday evening next.

An Italian boy named Jacinto Cassasaffas was last night arrested by an officer of the Fourth Precinct while endeavoring to sell a satchel of clothing which had been stolen from Thomas B. Marsh, of No. 57 Second avenue.

Henry Edwards, of No. 407 West Forty-fourth street, and Henry Allen, of No. 238 West Thirteenth street, who were arrested by Capt. Petty for keeping a lottery office at No. 78 Nassau street, were committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday.

Philip Ulrich, aged fifty-one, of No. 126 Third street, while temporarily insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife, and succeeded in inflicting a severe wound. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The death of a child, ten months old, named Emil Weber, at No. 140 Essex street yesterday morning, from erysipelas, resulting from a bite on the second joint of the fourth finger of the left hand, inflicted by an elder brother, was reported at the Coroner's office yesterday.

A photograph of Meissonier's great picture, "A Charge of Cuirassiers—1807," representing a regiment of cavalry passing before Napoleon, is on view at the Schaus Gallery. The original was recently purchased by Mr. A. T. Stewart, of this City, for $60,000 in gold.

The regular meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society was held at the hall of the New-York Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, last evening. William G. Davies, A. M., B. S., of the New-York Bar, read a paper entitled "Mysterious Disappearances, and Presumptions of Death in Insurance Cases."

A concert by the Philharmonic Quartet Club, under the direction of Mr. R. Langenback and members of the Garrick Club, was tendered to Mr. R. L. Parsons, Medical Superintendent of the Insane, and about eight hundred of his patients, on Tuesday evening, in the Amusement Hall on Blackwell's Island. Many prominent persons and officials were present.

John Facen, alias "Brocky," was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Lefferts, of the Sanitary Company, charged with having, about two years ago, stolen $400 from Mr. Tooker, the manager of the *Herald* up-town office. "Brocky" was a bootblack and had the privilege of running in and out of the office, and in this manner succeeded in getting possession of the money. The prisoner was detained for examination.

A checker match between James Wylie, champion of the world, and R. D. Yates, champion of New-York, is in progress at the St. Charles Billiard Rooms. Wylie is a Scotchman, aged fifty-four years. He first visited this country in 1872, since which time he has vanquished all antagonists. Yates is the most formidable player he has yet encountered. Since the commencement of the tournament last Monday night all the games played have resulted in "draws."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a brief session yesterday. In the absence of Mayor Wickham, the Controller occupied the chair. The bids recently offered for the franchise of a ferry from Whitehall street to Staten Island were called up. Mr. William H. Pendleton, one of the bidders, sent in a communication requesting the board to grant him the franchise at the amount offered, namely ten per cent. of the gross receipts. The matter was then laid over.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Council of Political Reform, held on Tuesday evening, at its head-quarters, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, a resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the present amount of municipal salaries, it being the belief of the Council that such reduction might be made without injury to the public service, and with great satisfaction to the tax-payers.

The Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is still offering to the public meal tickets at $5 per hundred. They offer the best meals for relieving the necessities of worthy applicants, and as the eating-room is kept open throughout the year, if the tickets are not used during the Winter they will be good at any future time. They are to be had only at the office of the branch, No. 134 Bowery, or at the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

An inquest was held by Coroner Croker yesterday in the case of Francis Mulrenan, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Friday last from injuries received by jumping out of the third story of No. 56 East Broadway on Feb. 19 while the building was on fire. The jury, in rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts, recommended that some provision of law be made requiring the owners of buildings to supply their structures with fire-escapes where there are no means of egress from the roof.

It is proposed by Col. Thomas H. Monstery, of the New-York School of Arms, to hold a tournament at arms in New-York on the 9th inst., and the Lyceum Theatre has been selected for the evening's entertainment. It is proposed to give exhibitions of combats with all kinds of weapons that are used in fencing. Among the contestants are expected to be Danes, Germans, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans, and the weapons used will embrace the Spanish knife, the French quarter-staff, the English single stick, the German schlager, and all kinds of swords, and with each the method of using it in actual combat will be shown. It is designed to make the entertainment unexceptionable in character, and it is expected that there will be many ladies present. A lecture on physical culture is to be delivered by Dr. Allen.

BROOKLYN.

The City Controller paid out $845,076 during the month of February.

A petition, signed by many citizens, received by the Board of City Works, to have the Wallabout Basin dredged, has been referred to Chief Engineer Adams to examine and report.

It is said that several letters have been sent to Rubenstein containing poison, and that the Sheriff has received numerous applications from persons who desire to act as hangmen.

Judge Gilbert has granted Benjamin E. Valentine a bill of particulars in the case brought against him by District Attorney Britton, to disbar him from practicing in the courts.

Dr. James S. Farley, President of the State Charities Visiting Committee, in conversation with Mayor Schroeder, yesterday, expressed himself in favor of the proposed bill to reorganize the Department of Charities of Kings County.

There was a turbulent scene in the Common Council Chamber last night, the occasion being the discussion on the subject of steam on Atlantic avenue east of Flatbush avenue. Both the advocates and opponents of the scheme were present in strong force, feeling ran very high, and personalities were freely indulged in. The meeting lasted until midnight.

A plot of about fifty acres of land, bounded by Douglass and Union streets, Fourth avenue and Gowanus Canal, is now spoken of as a sight for a public market. The property is already heavily burdened by taxes for assessments.

The will of Joseph Byrne, who gave $20,000 to St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and only a small allowance to his widow and sister, is being contested by the widow, on the ground that the testator was unduly influenced and of unsound mind.

Justice Delmar yesterday sentenced James Garrity, of No. 16 State street, to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for turning his grandmother, who is eighty years old and infirm, palsied, and almost helpless, out of doors and then brutally assaulting her.

Miss Mary E. Smith, of Bedford avenue, yesterday sued Peter Mallon, a Fulton avenue florist, for $5,000 damages, for kissing her while affixing a nosegay, which she had purchased of him, to her sacque. The defendant is a married man, thirty-five years old, and has several children.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Pilot Commissioners have refused to allow the Staten Island fishermen to place their shad-poles in the Harbor of New-York.

The various Irish societies of Richmond County, and the Irish Dragoons, of Tompkinsville, have concluded to have a parade on March 17, St. Patrick's Day.

Vessels from the Coast Wrecking Company have been at work since Monday upon the pilot-boat Caprice, which was sunk by the steam-ship New-Orleans on Sunday morning last.

John Brommer, one of the crew of an ice-boat, while working in the hold of his vessel, was severely injured by a piece of ice falling upon him. The man was taken to the Seaman's Retreat Hospital.

A sum of money amounting to $1,400 was realized by the charity ball recently given for the benefit of the Smith Infirmary. The success of the entertainment was largely due to State Senator Prince, who was present during the evening.

The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County have made appropriations amounting to $291,497 64 for the year 1876. Over twenty thousand dollars of this amount is paid for individual salaries and the rest is used to support asylums and poor-houses and to pay the principal and interest on outstanding bonds.

The experiment of running a boat to accommodate persons who are desirous of visiting the Hippodrome once or twice a week during the revival, has proved a success. The first boat which was run took about two hundred and fifty passengers from pier No. 19 at 10 P. M., and the second, which was run on Tuesday last, met with a similar success.

It is thought by many residents of Staten Island that an appropriate opportunity for a Centennial celebration will occur on the 11th of September next, which will be the one hundredth anniversary of the first visit of Benjamin Franklin to what is now known as Richmond County. Franklin came to meet Lord Howe on a mission looking to the establishment of peace, but the efforts proved unavailing, and our illustrious countryman returned as he came, by way of Perth Amboy.

LONG ISLAND.

It appears that the promoters of the new county scheme on Long Island have neglected to comply with certain prerequisites established by the statutes in such cases, and that the consequence must necessarily be a delay, which may prove fatal to it.

The committee of the Queens County Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate poor-house matters held another meeting at Hempstead yesterday to consider the propriety of certain charges for the transportation and admission of paupers made by Mr. Oliver Titus, a former Superintendent of the Poor. Considerable testimony was taken, and it was decided to hold a final meeting on Monday next.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The March term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will open at White Plains on Monday next. Justice J. O. Dyckman will preside, for the first time, in the county. The court will probably be in session for two weeks, in order to dispose of the large number of civil and criminal cases on the calendars. It is expected that Richard Hanna, Jr., will be placed on trial during the term for shooting and causing the death of Thomas White, of New-Rochelle.

NEW-JERSEY.

Union County has no Coroners, the three elected last Fall being disqualified because of their failure to take the oath of office within the time prescribed by law. Justices of the Peace perform the duties.

Robert M. Smith, an employe at the United States Watch Factory, at Marion, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a watch movement. He said it was customary for employes to carry movements about with them. The prisoner was held for examination.

Sergt. John Beeler, of the Third Precinct Jersey City Police, was brought before the Police Board last night, for trial on a charge of attempting to commit an outrage on Mary Russell, a woman who had applied at the station-house for lodgings. The charge was dismissed.

As the 4:20 west-bound mail on the Morris and Essex Railroad was going over the curve at Roseville, a boy who was on the platform of the rear car was thrown off and killed. The body has not been identified, and it is supposed, wishing to steal a ride, he mistook the train for an accommodation instead of a mail train.

Margaret Burke was struck by the locomotive of an express train while crossing the Central Railroad track at Bayonne, Tuesday night, and was instantly hurled a distance of 150 feet. Falling down a steep embankment her neck was broken. The body was removed to her late residence in Bayonne. An inquest will be held.

Michael Wayland, a prisoner who was confind in the Third Precinct Station-house in Jersey City Tuesday night on a charge of drunkenness, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a strap to an iron bar in the door of his cell. Sergt. Thompson discovered and cut him down before life was extinct. Wayland has been mentally depressed for some time, in consequence of being out of work and having a family dependent upon him for support.

Mrs. Stoddard, the sister of the late Stephen K. Joralemon, and the author of the rumors that his death was the result of violence, was buried Tuesday from her late residence in East Newark. While the family were attending the funeral the landlord of the house entered the premises forcibly and carried away some of the furniture to secure himself for rent. Some of the furniture carried away consisted of borrowed chairs, and on the return of the family the landlord was arrested on a charge of breaking and entering and larceny. He gave bail to answer.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION

Is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for Piles, Corns, and all Skin diseases. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

THE BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The market has been dull during the past week, and prices are ⅜c.@½c. lower; sales of the very best at 5¾c.@6⅜c.; first quality at 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality at 4¼c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@4c.; most of sales at 4⅜c.@5¼c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 1,754 head; sales, 1,551 head. Hogs have been quiet and unchanged; rates range at 10¾c.@11¼c.; a few extra at 12c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 5,021 head. Sheep have been in fair demand at unchanged rates; sales at 4½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 2,064 head.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mr. Barrett, Gen. Frank Bartlett, Hugh Beilas, George C. Billings, C. Billings, Stanton Blake, M. Brunskog, Robert Carter, M. D., W. D. Creas, Miss A. Cowell, Capt. J. E. De Haven, L. Gnaedinger, Mme. Goodman and two companions, Mrs. L. Grant, Mr. Haviland, James Hedges, Edward Hill, C. F. A. Hinrichs, Jr., Arnold Hoffman, J. Ickelheimer, A. J. Kane, Mr. Kurtz, Harry Leman, P. H. Leonard, George C. Magoun, Mme. Moran and two companions, Hon. William Parsons, F. B. Rice, Capt. James Ross, A. H. Smith, Capt. Paul Upton, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Walsh, W. A. P. Watt, W. Eugene Brasseur, John Watson.

In steam-ship Wilmington, for Charleston.—T. B. Taylor, F. Nash, W. S. Wightman, E. E. Roberts, B. Lucas, Jr., J. McKibbin, T. S. Hughes, Miss McKibbin, W. Snecknee, Miss Maxwell, Miss Anderson, G. A. Hall, C. E. Merrill, George Hall.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Julian O. S. Madan, Mr. and Mrs. Augusto Moren and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Reyes and servant, Miss Carolina Soi, John E. Alexandre, George S. Nicholas, Osgood Welsh, Arthur Burgess, James Cunningham, Joseph J. Almiral, Franklin Farrell, John S. Roake, John W. Huffington, P. David Buzzi, Franklin K. Sowers, William Wendroth, William Michaelsen, Emile N. Lestgarens, Jose G. Quiros, Francisco Moren, Jose M. Lopez, Rafael Vassallo, Jose Menendez, Ramon M. Suarez, Rafael Valdes, Mr. and Mrs. Benito Blanco, Juan Elias, Estanislas Romero.

In steam-ship City of Nevada, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alcock, Dr. B. Tappan, Edward Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dewar and four children, Thomas Young, Mrs. Ellen Gore and son, John Gies, George Parlett, James Block, Miss Laura Fan, J. F. Portener, John Gould, Henry Danforth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:32 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon sets.12:14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:37 | Gov.Island.12:26 | Hell Gate....1:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, March 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull and Southampton, C. D. Wright & Co.

Ship Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) Trefry, Reval, Russia, James W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Bengal, Loring, Liverpool, England, Benner & Pinckney; John Johnson, (Br.,) Haines, Reval, Russia, Heney & Parker; Byfaged Christensen, (Norw.,) Theresen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; P. J. Carleton, Carleton, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Paolo, (Ital.,) Limonetti, Belfast, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Hon., W. Jex & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Craig, Messina Jan. 24, Palermo Feb. 1, and Gibraltar 6th, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of severe W. N. W. and W. S. W. gales during the passage.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Josiah J. White.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Feb. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Eleonora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Bark Charles F. Elwell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) O'Brien, Antwerp 56 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 15 ds. from thence with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Divico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Newry 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage and had fair weather.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Minatitlan 31 ds., with [illegible] to J. O. Ward & Co. Feb. 24, lat. 35, lon. 74, had a heavy gale from N. N. W., during which lost water casks.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Winchenbach, Salt River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros. Has had heavy N. W. and N. E. gales to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence with light northerly winds.

Schr. Annie D. Merritt, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to William Douglas—vessel to I. R. Staples. Left in port schrs. E. de Hart, hence, dischg.; Annie Freeman, for Charleston in 3 ds.

Schr. Annie M. Palmer, (of Bath,) Lewis, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Viola May, Owens, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sedona, Rollins, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia. Lost foretopmast.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Babbitt, Boston.

Schr. William Penn, Hart, Somerset.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Somerset.

Schr. John Cunningham, Lewis, Somerset.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. Islander, Murray, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Moore, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Cole, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Gordon Castle, for London; Russia, for Liverpool; Alps, for Savannah; Wilmington, for Charleston; barks Lucie Rodman, for Stettin; Homeward Bound, for Rotterdam; Miako, for London; brigs Goodwin, for Marseilles; D. S. Chapman, for Cadiz; Sea Bird, for Puerto Cabello; Alphonse, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Miranda, for Havana; Ellen Louise, for St. Augustine.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The steamer Ponce, before reported returning, arr. about 8 P. M. yesterday, and is discharging part of her cargo at Christian Street wharf. She was run into at midnight on Sunday, when about five hours outside the Capes, by an unknown vessel, supposed to be a schr., and cut on the starboard side, almost to the water's edge. The hole is about two feet wide. It was very dark and nothing was seen of the other vessel after the collision.

NEWCASTLE, Del., March 1.—The schr. which was in collision with the steamer Ponce, on the 27th ult., proves to be the F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Caibarien for New-York. She returned to Delaware Breakwater this afternoon, with the loss of her jib-boom, head gear, and cutwater.

PERNAMBUCO, Feb. 29.—The bark Le Baron, from Hull for Valparaiso, has been burned off Cape Horn. The crew were saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken—No date, lat. or lon., ship Constantia, (Ger.,) New-Orleans Feb. 7, from Bremen, 6 ds. out, by an arrival at Key West.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) Doboy, Ga., for Newcastle, G. B., was off this port this morning leaking badly.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Signal Service Observer at Squan Beach, N. J., Reports that the schr. Harriet S. Brook, driven ashore in the gale of Dec. 24, was gotten off at 10:30 P. M. Feb. 29.

Schr. Harriet S. Brooks, from Providence, for Newcastle, Del., before reported ashore on Squan Beach Dec. 24, was gotten off by wreckers and brought to New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 29.—Arr. brigs Jean, (Br.,) Simpson, Boston; Edith, (Br.,) Cashion, do.; schr. A. C. Watson, Portland.

Sld. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Angrove, Portland; brigs Texada, (Br.,) English, Porto Rico; Thos. Albert, (Br.,) Stuart, Barbados, Kingston, (Br.,) Baillie, Jamaica; schr. Nathaniel Webster, from Gloucester, do.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; bark Florella, Craig, Cardiff; March 1, steamer Crescent City, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Sld., steamer City of Bristol, (Br.,) Ellison, Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, Feb. 27.—Arr., brig Ellen M. Mitchell, Eaton, Baltimore; schr. Thos. R. Pillsbury, Pitcher, New-York.

Sld., bark B. Webster, Prince, New-York; brig Liberty, Deveraux, N. of Hatteras; schr. C. W. Lewis, Hupper, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, Feb. 17.—Arr., schr. Charley Bucki, Wilmington, N. C. 19th, schr. Hattie Page, Godfrey, Philadelphia; 21st, schr. Ontara, Pettigrew, New-York; 27th, bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 29.—Sld. brig Silas Alward, Matanzas.

SINGAPORE, March 1.—Arr. bark Elmirander, Staples, Cardiff.

SHELBURNE, N. S., March 1.—Arr. brig May, (Br.,) St. Martin for Liverpool (with loss of topmast and head-gear).

ST. THOMAS, Bermuda, Feb. 16.—The *Bulletin* of today has the following: The agents of the steam-ship Abdiel have taken up two or three schrs. to assist in the discharging of the cargo from here in order that her bows may be lightened. Hopes are entertained that the vessel will be floated. Since the foregoing lines were in type we have observed the Abdiel steaming in port. We are glad to be able to congratulate her agents on the success of their plans in saving the vessel from entire destruction, and hope that the damage done to her hull or cargo will prove much less than was anticipated.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 1.—Sld. Augvald, Vibilia, Pramat, Chin Yang, Luis Al Martinez, Sarah M. Loring, Andrea Mignano, Florence, Capt. Rathburn; W. G. Shattuck.

Arr. out on the 24th ult., Maid of Glanwern.

Arr. out on the 27th ult., Hercules, Investigator, Matilda Hilyard, A. & E. Lovitt, Benjamin Dickerman, James A. Borland, Charles Davenport.

Arr. out on the 29th ult., St. Olaf, Amalia, Remington, Talisman, Bertha, Thomas P. Ball, Fedeina, Chiozzo.

Arr out March 1, Jane Young, Mary Lawton, Gessner, Titania, Charger, Birdstow, Hildegaard, Peabody, the latter at London; Priscilla, the latter at Falmouth.

HAVRE, March 1.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amerique, from New-York Feb. 19, via Plymouth, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, March 1.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. here to-day on the way to Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—The National Line steamer Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Feb. 18, for London, arr. off the Isle of Wight at 3 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—The steam-ship Colombo, Capt. Whitney, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. here to-day on the way to Hull.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The steam-ship City of Bristol, Capt. Ellison, sld. hence for Philadelphia to-day.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

Else that cough will stop your breath. So said a friend. "But how? I have tried nearly all the popular remedies, and am as near a cure as when I began." "Have you tried WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY?" "No." "Then don't despair until you have used at least one bottle." I did try it, and now, gentlemen, I desire to express my gratitude for your invaluable remedy. Before I had half finished the first bottle (I have had two) I felt relieved from that choking and irritation of the throat, and began to expectorate freely, and now I am free from cough or soreness, and am again in command of my natural voice. I have been a chorister for about twenty years, and had I earlier known the virtues of the Balsam it would have saved me much expense, and I, too, might have done like my friend—advise others to try the remedy. Gratefully yours,

A. S. LOSEE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

Sold by all druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.